

All Saints' Parish

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ALL SAINTS' PARISH



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—BUILT 1855-1856

HISTORY *of* ALL SAINTS' PARISH

in
FREDERICK COUNTY
MARYLAND

1742 · 1932



By
ERNEST HELFENSTEIN

REGISTRAR OF THE PARISH



MARKEN & BIELFELD, INCORPORATED
FREDERICK, MARYLAND
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PREFACE

WHEN, in the year 1906, the Rev. Osborne Ingle was requested to prepare and furnish for publication a short history of All Saints' Parish, the only available material was found by him to be that contained in the history of the parish included in Scharf's "Western Maryland", and it was this history in its entirety and without further editing that Mr. Ingle was compelled to provide. While this history, in itself, was comprehensive and showed evidence of great research, it seemed so superficial in its character that, with Mr. Ingle's inability to produce a more worthy sketch in mind, the hope was awakened in the writer that at some time and by some one a more complete and appropriate history would be compiled. A few years later, the writer was given the opportunity to examine and copy the manuscript history of All Saints' by the Rev. Ethan Allen, the gifted and erudite historian of the Diocese of Maryland, and while this was disappointing in that it provided no new material it was interesting in proving that the Scharf history was a verbatim copy of the Allen manuscript. About the same time, attention was called by Mr. I. N. Loy, Deputy Clerk of the Frederick County Court, to county records connected with the early history of the parish and through the interest of Mr. Loy and with the consent of Judge Motter an interesting collection of receipts, sheriff accounts and miscellaneous papers pertaining to the pre-revolutionary period of the parish, which had been found, covered with dust, in the house-cleaning of the Chancery Room, were given into the custody of the parish. With the copy of the Allen manuscript as a foundation and with the material obtained from the court and county records, supplemented by access to parish and vestry

records the conviction has been created in the mind of the writer that the duty is his to present this data in form for preservation and for the benefit of the members of the parish. It is to be regretted that this work could not have been undertaken by a more worthy and competent pen but it is now accepted as a pleasing responsibility and with the hope that it may result in a better knowledge of the past history of the parish and serve as an inspiration for its work in the future.

While the material for this sketch has been gathered from a number of different sources, the writer wishes to acknowledge particularly the assistance of Miss Eleanor M. Johnson in supplying historic manuscript from the Ross and Marshall families and of Mrs. Maria Tyler Hayward in donating correspondence of her grandfather, Dr. William Bradley Tyler. Acknowledgment is also due and made to the Hon. Frank C. Norwood for his much appreciated encouragement.

ERNEST HELFENSTEIN

Frederick, Maryland.

Easter, 1932.

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CHAPTER I

CREATION OF THE PARISH

SO often has the statement been made and accepted that Frederick County was first settled by Germans, from Pennsylvania, that proper attention has not been given the earlier settlement of the southern portion of the county by immigration from Southern Maryland, the oldest and first developed section of the province. As this southern section became colonized the tide of migration advanced into the interior and pioneers pushed onward along the Potomac to the head of navigation at the later site of Georgetown. Due to the almost entire absence of highways, the customary means of travel and transportation was then by water and the broad waters of the Potomac provided an easy and inviting course for the progress of civilization so that the portion of Frederick County which now forms the county of Montgomery was partially settled very early in the history of the Province of Maryland. The fertility of the soil and particularly its adaptability for the growth of tobacco resulted in the rapid development of this section as far as and including what is now the southern portion of Frederick County. These pioneers were largely of English birth or descent, bringing with them an affection for the English Church and a desire for its ministrations so that, as the settlements advanced into Western Maryland, the Church likewise extended its stakes and church buildings were erected near the present location of Rockville (Hungerford's Tavern) as early as 1726 and near the Monocacy in 1737.

At this period Western Maryland was included in the boundaries of Prince George's County and, in 1726,

there had been created Prince George's Parish which comprised all the territory now embraced in Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garrett Counties, part of Carroll County and a part of the District of Columbia, a stretch of country so vast in extent as to fill one with wonder as to how often in a life time the parishioners heard the Gospel preached. It was strictly a frontier and missionary parish, containing at the time of its formation not more than twenty-five hundred inhabitants scattered irregularly through its great area but, as the population increased and the occupied sections expanded, it was realized that for a parish so extensive to care properly for its people was impossible and steps were taken for a division of the parish. This was made the more necessary by the advancing years of the rector, the Rev. George Murdock who was a native of Prince George's County and a descendant of whom married the Hon. Richard Potts, of Frederick.

In 1742, three years prior to the creation of Frederick Town and six years before the organization of Frederick County, definite steps were taken and a petition, signed by nearly two hundred persons, asking for the establishment of a new parish was presented to the Assembly. This petition with its quaint phrasing is worthy of note and reads:

“To the Honourable the upper and lower houses of Assembly:

“The humble petition of the inhabitants of Seneca and Monocacy, in Prince George County Therewith

“That, whereas the Parish of Prince George in the County aforesaid is so vastly large, being about 90 miles in length and populous, and the parish at so great a distance from your petitioners that it is not in their power to attend the church or receive the benefit therefrom they would, which is a great trouble to them, & withal the minister of the said parish being growing in years and incapable of taking journeys as formerly,

“Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honors, according to your accustomed piety and goodness, would be pleased to provide an act of assembly for the dividing of the aforesaid parish of Prince George at Great Seneca Run mouth, and with the said river to the head, from thence to the head of the Patuxent river, or where your Honors by inspecting into it shall think most proper, which would tend much to the honor of God and edifying of your petitioners, & they as in duty bound ever pray,

THOMAS WILSON
ROBERT DE BUTTS
WILLIAM FERRILL
JNO. CRAMPHIN
JNO. OWEN
THOMAS JONES
MARK WHITEACRE
BENJ. WILLIAMS
JOHN POOLE
JNO. JOHNSON
ALEXANDER DUVALL
THOMAS FEE
JOHN TURNER
WILLIAM TUCKER
EDWARD MOBBERLY
ELEAZER HUNT
RICHARD RANSOM
NATHAN DAWSON
THOMAS FLETCHER
THOMAS BEALL
WM. NORRIS
THOS. JOHNSTON
CHRISTIAN THOMAS
JOHN VEACHT
SAMUEL ELLIS
JOHN WILCOXON
NATHAN MASTERS
JAMES DEEKSON
WILLIAM COTMAN
JOS. HICKMAN
JOHN WINSOR
JAMES RIMMEN
NEHEMIAH LASSON
ELIAS DELASHMUT
JACOB MATTHEWS

JACOB HOOFF
JACOB STONER
PETER HOOFFMAN
JOHN PARSONS
JOSEPH BRONER
HENRY KNAFE
BENJ. OSBORN
RICE JENKINS
JNO. WATTS
ANDREW COTTRELL
GEO. BARE
NICOLAI ELAM
JOHN SHELTON
THOMAS COMPTON
WILLIAM JINNENS
JOHN PRESTER
THOMAS PRATHER
JO. NELLSON
GEORGE WILLIAMS
WILLIAM WALT
WILLIAM GRIFFITH
MICHAEL DENT CORDEL
WM. SWEARINGEN
WM. SHEPARD
JNO. STULL
WM. MOORE
CHRISTIAN CITCHADANER
ROBERT HOWSTON
SAMUEL DAVIS
GARON HAMBLETON
WM. GRAHAM
SAMUEL PLUMMER
STEPHEN HAMTON
AND OTHERS

The result of this petition was, as stated in Bacon's Laws of Maryland, Chapter 18, 1742, the passage of the

following Act which brought into existence All Saints', the Mother Parish of Western Maryland.

"An act for dividing Prince George's Parish, in Prince George's County, and for erecting a Parish out of the same, called by the Name of All Saints' Parish.

"Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly by the Inhabitants of Prince George's Parish, that the said Parish is very large, and the Parish-Church is at so great a Distance from the Back Inhabitants, That it is not in their Power to tend the Worship and Service of God; for Remedy whereof, and for that the Reverend George Murdock, the present Incumbent, having Notice thereof, and consenting thereto, it is prayed that it may be Enacted,

"And be it Enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That from and after the twenty-second Day of November next ensuing, all that Part of Prince George's Parish, beginning at Great Senecar Run Mouth, and running by and with the said Run to the Head thereof, from thence with a due East Line to the Head of one of the Draughts of Patuxent River, and so binding all around as the Upper part of said County is bounded, shall be, and is by this Act separated, constituted, erected, and made into a Parish to be called by the Name of All Saints' Parish and shall be, and is hereby adjudged, deemed and taken to be a separate and distinct Parish: giving to the several Free-holders thereof (at a certain Day to be appointed by them) full and ample Power to elect and make Choice of the Number of Six select Vestry-men and Two Church-wardens, and also to build and found a Church therein: and shall also have, hold and enjoy all Privileges and Advantages whatsoever, that are held and enjoyed by any other Parish within this Province: any Law, Statute, usage or Custom, to the contrary, notwithstanding."

The statement in the Preamble of this Act "the present Incumbent having notice thereof, and consent-

ing thereto" is of interest as the division of a parish was customarily effected only upon the death or removal of the Incumbent. The Governor exercised the power of presenting and inducting the rectors of the different parishes, which as a rule were of large area and, as the country became more thickly populated, the Incumbent often had far more to do than he had time or physical ability for and yet, as his salary was regulated by the number of taxable inhabitants, he would be opposed to any division of his parish which would result in a reduction of his income. Originally the tax per person, regardless of religious affiliation, for the support of the Established Church was forty pounds of tobacco but, as the population increased, the income became immense and the tax was reduced to thirty pounds and, while the tax applied to all, the right of franchise granted in the Act creating All Saints' was equally broad and applied to "the several free-holders" and not merely to adherents of the Church of England. The income from the different livings was, at this time, both attractive and assured so that the ministerial supply was generally abundant and, promptly after the passage of the Act of Assembly, upon presentation of Governor Bladen, the Rev. Joseph Jennings became the first rector of All Saints', on November 23, 1742.

Of Mr. Jennings little is known. No previous notice of him has been found and unfortunately the volume of the earliest records of the parish has been lost so there is nothing to be derived from that source touching the rector, the doings of the vestry or of the parish. Indeed, it is a question whether any active or constructive work was being done at this time for the Act creating the parish had not specified any particular location for the church and the town of Frederick did not yet exist. We have, however, the account of the Sheriff of Prince George's County with the vestry for

1746 which charges Mr. Jennings with one and a half month of vacancy, and it is reasonable to suppose that, in the absence of other organized work, his labors were confined to the vicinity of old "Monocacy Chapel", near the present Poolesville, which, prior to its inclusion in All Saints', had existed as a Chapel of Ease in the territory of Prince George's Parish and in the shadow of whose walls the dead were buried as far back as 1738. Whether Mr. Jennings died in the parish or resigned, there is nothing to show but, on December 11th of the same year of 1746, the Rev. Samuel Hunter, of Christ Church, Kent Island, was presented as Incumbent to the parish by Governor Bladen, and soon after a petition was presented to the Assembly which stated "that they have no Place of Worship to meet together in, for the Service of Almighty GOD, for want whereof they are very little benefitted by having an established Minister". With the arrival of Mr. Hunter, however, definite and effective work was undertaken and, as a result of the petition, the Assembly empowered the vestry "to purchase Three separate Acres of land in said Parish, whereon to build a Church and two Chapels of ease; and to impower the Justices of Prince George's County, or of the County wherein the said Parish shall be, to levy on the Taxable Inhabitants of said Parish the sum of Three Hundred Pounds Current Money, for the uses therein mentioned". This Act provided for the collection of the levy in two annual installments by the sheriff who was to receive five per cent. of the total so collected, and, in 1748, was reported the collection of 150 Pounds from the 1333 taxables. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, this 300 Pounds was to be expended by the vestry in the erection of the parish church at Fredericktown; the completion of the chapel, already begun, between Monocacy and Seneca Creek, and the erection of another chapel "between Anti-etum and Connogochegue".

CHAPTER II

PARISH DEVELOPMENT

IN SEPTEMBER, 1745, Dulany laid out Frederick Town on part of the survey called "Tasker's Chance". The original plat had three hundred and forty lots and, of these, lots seventy three to seventy seven inclusive, extending from Church to Second Street, were reserved for the court house and number seventy eight, on the opposite side of Court Street and likewise extending from Church to Second Street, was reserved for the English church. Why this site for the church was not used can only be a matter for conjecture but it is fair to presume that the location of the church was finally agreed upon after negotiation between Dulany, an adherent of the English Church, and the vestry; and it is also not difficult to understand why, at that period, owing to their elevation and their proximity to the main highway from Pennsylvania to Virginia, the lots on East All Saints Street were considered the more desirable. That lots 7, 8 and 9, upon which the church was built, were obtained from Dulany is reasonably certain but evidences of a deed have never been found although careful and exhaustive search has been made through the land records of Frederick and Prince George's counties and the Patent and Provincial Court records of the Land Commissioner's office. In the absence of such a deed and notwithstanding the great care with which land conveyances were recorded, it may be, at least, presumed that, in a spirit of generosity and owing to the official position of the Established Church, the usual formalities were waived and that the lots were reserved by Dulany and donated, without deed, for the use of the parish.

In 1748, with the creation of Frederick County, All Saints' ceased to be embraced within the territory of Prince George's County and due largely to its favorable location, at the point of meeting of the two tides of immigration, English and German, Frederick Town made rapid progress in population and importance. In the Eddis letters the statement is made "What tended chiefly to the advancement of the settlement in that remote district was the arrival of many emigrants from the Palatinate and other German States, and many British adventurers and natives of the coast were equally emulous to settle here. It exceeded Annapolis in size and number of inhabitants". Another, in commenting upon the progress of Baltimore at about this same period, states "It is almost as large as Frederick Town". The opportunity thus presented to All Saints' for growth and service was recognized and, in 1750, an Act was passed by the Assembly enabling the Justices of Frederick County to levy a sum of money on the taxable inhabitants for completing the church in Frederick Town. This levy for the completion of the parish church is not an indication that the building had not been erected, for a previous levy had been made for this purpose and it is probable that the church was already available for use but in an unfinished condition. The parish had now been in existence for eight years and, with an organized vestry and resident minister, it is entirely reasonable to infer that provision was made for church services and that these were conducted in the parish church. A recent article on "The Grave Yard of All Saints' Parish" in describing this building says: "In the center of this God's Acre stood an English Church. It was built of brick brought from the mother country. It was approached by a paved walk leading from the gateway. It was built east and west. One arm, pointing north where it joined the main aisle held the pulpit so that the rector could face all the congre-

gation. There was a brick floor and high back pews. There was no fire. People carried their foot warmers—wooden boxes lined with tin, some with an iron drawer which held about a tin cup of coals; these to keep the feet warm. We suppose the body was comfortably clad”. This description is quoted for want of a better but, while interesting, is probably based upon conjecture and tradition, and describes a typical English Church of the period. That the church was of brick may, however, be verified by reference to deed (W. R., No. 9) from Daniel Dulany to Michael Raymer which conveys property “near the Brick Church and Peter Mantz’s Tan Yard”.

Due to the much deplored absence of vestry and parish records, but little is known of the character and results of Mr. Hunter’s labors; and dependence for information is almost entirely upon Acts of Assembly, the accounts of the sheriff with the vestry, and the county records. During the incumbency of Mr. Hunter, Governor Sharpe reported to Lord Baltimore that the Parish of All Saints’ would show 2,215 taxables, whose 30 pounds per poll would amount to the equivalent of \$655.37, after all deductions, showing a population of 8,860. A few years later, a petition was presented to the Assembly, and rejected, requesting a division of the parish by the Monocacy River and estimating the gross income as 80,000 pounds of tobacco, or \$1,266. Mr. Hunter’s name appears frequently on the county records during the time of his life in the parish and from these, in 1749, is found the record of the indenture of a boy to him. In 1750 is the record of his mark for cattle and hogs, of his purchase of a negro girl, and, in 1752, of his sale of a town lot. In 1754, there is a record of his purchase of a negro man and 50 acres of land, also 150 acres. Again, in 1755 is recorded his purchase of a negro man and 43 acres of land and finally appears the record “The Reverend Samuel Hunter departed this

life the 16th day of October 1758 at 3 of the clock in the morning". He left no will but the court records show that his wife, Ann, became his administratrix and that on the 11th of May, 1761, Mrs. Hunter was married to James Helmes.

At the time of Mr. Hunter's death, after an incumbency of twelve years, All Saints' was well established, practically as well as legally. While, of course, church membership through confirmation could not be obtained, owing to lack of bishops, those "ready and desirous to be confirmed" were recognized as constituting the membership and were admitted to the Communion.

Regular services were conducted in the well built and comfortable church and in the chapels, designated as "Chapels of Ease", and the means for parish maintenance were so ample and sure that it was looked upon by the clergy as the most attractive living in the province. Statements of income, collected by the sheriff, were made a part of the county records and, in connection with these appears a contract made in 1754 between Philip Murphy, Carpenter, and Peter Butler and Reverdy Ghiselin, Vestrymen, for enclosing the church yard with a paling fence, the cost to be paid by Samuel Beall, as sheriff. Thus appears the first recorded names of vestrymen but subsequently, affixed to the Oath of Abjuration required from vestrymen and wardens, appear the signatures of Reverdy Ghiselin, Peter Butler, Jas. Dickson, Nath'l Beall, John Kimbol, Jos. Smith, Jacob Duckett, Daniel Kenedy, Wm. Luckett, M. S. Chapline and Jona. Willson, Vestrymen, and John Johnson, Arthur Nelson, William Kelley, Van Swearingen, Jr., Notley Thomas, John Perins and Richard Carter, Wardens. This Oath, which is interesting as a sign of the times also gives insight to the political conditions existing in the mother country at the same period and is entered upon the records as follows:

We, the subscribers do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare on my conscience before god and the world that our sovereign Lord King George is Lawfull and Rightful king of the realm of great Britain and all other Dominions and countries there unto belonging and I do solemnly and sincerely Declare that I do believe in my conscience that not any of the Descendants of the person who pretended to be prince of wales during the life of the late king James the second and since his Decease pretended to be and took upon himself the stile of king of England by the name of James the third or of Scotland by the name of James the eighth or the stile and title of king of great Britain, hath any right or title whatsoever to the crown of this realm or any other the Dominions thereto belonging. And I do renounce, refuse and abjure any Allegiance or obedience to any of them. And I do swear that I will bear faith and true Allegiance to his Majesty King George and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all Traitorous Conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his person, Crown and Dignity. And I will do my utmost Endeavor to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his successors all Treasons and Traitorous Conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or any of them. And I do faithfully promise to the Utmost of my power to support, maintain and defend the succession of the Crown against the Descendants of the said James and against all other persons whatsoever, which succession, by an Act, entitled an Act for the further Limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and Liberties of the subject is and stands Limited to the Princess Sophia Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover and the heirs of her body being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and Swear according to the plain common sense understanding of the same words, without Equivocation, mental Evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this Recognition, acknowledgment, Abjuration, renunciation and promise heartily willingly and truly upon the faith of a christian.

We, the subscribers do Declare that we do Believe that there is not any Transsubstantiation in the sacrament of the Lords supper or in the Eliments of Bread and Wine at or after the Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever."

Another required oath was as follows:

"Oath of Abhorroncy"

"I do swear that I do from my heart abhor detest and abjure, as impious and heretical that Damnable Doctrine and position that princes Excommunicate or deposed by the Pope or any authority of the see of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no foreign Prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, power, superiority, preeminence or authority, Ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the Kingdom of Great Britain, or any of the Dominions thereto belonging, so help me god."

CHAPTER III

REV. THOMAS BACON

AFTER the death of Mr. Hunter, by appointment of the Governor, the Rev. Thomas Bacon, that ornament of the colonial clergy, was placed in charge of the parish as curate in 1758. This appointment as curate was in accordance with a rule of Governor Sharpe and temporary in its nature, in order that a removal might be possible should his selection prove unsatisfactory, for after the formal and legal induction of a rector such a removal could not be made; but the personality and service of Mr. Bacon were so acceptable that in the following year a petition was presented by his parishioners requesting that he be made permanent incumbent and, with the granting of this request, Mr. Bacon was inducted and became the rector of the parish. His presence was not only acceptable to the members of his parish but his labors as a Christian minister were so untiring and so beneficial in results that his administration may be characterized as one of the happiest and most effective in the history of the parish.

He was a native of the Isle of Man, the brother of Sir Anthony Bacon, and was born about 1700. After spending a period of his early life in traveling and in civil pursuits, he was ordained by Bishop Wilson, of Sudor and Man, and came to Maryland in 1745 to become rector of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County. While there, he published a volume of occasional sermons, a smaller volume of sermons to masters and another to servants which were an honor to his head and heart. He was known as the chaplain and friend of Lord Baltimore and it was doubtless due to the influence

of the latter that the appointment and promotion to All Saints' was made. References to his life in Talbot County indicate his popularity there and a letter from one of his parishioners says: "He is a very considerable Man here & in great Esteem with every great Man from the Governor to the Parish Clarke. I am very happy in his Conversation and friendship, & so is every one that is acquainted with him. I have sent you inclosed a Couple of his Minuets wch are excellent". One of his varied accomplishments was his musical skill, both as a performer and composer and, in making his pastoral calls, his flute always found a place in his saddle bags and added to the enjoyment of both himself and his hosts at the times of over night visits. The following communication addressed by Mr. Bacon to a member of his congregation, before coming to All Saints', affords an interesting glimpse of his personality and temperament.

"SIR—

You and your Wife are hereby required to appear personally at my Habitation on Friday next at or before the usual hour for dinner to assist at demolishing a Sirloin of beef, &c., &c., which shall then and there be ready. We shall spend the Evening in Music, Chat, Cards, or whatever amusement as to the Company shall deem In order. You are permitted to bring your dancing Pumps and prepare for an evening of Mirth and good fellowship Of all which you are not to fail to perform on peril of wanting Tuberoses, Eagle Flowers and Importance for the Decoration of your Garden this summer.

Given under my hand, etc., etc.

THOS BACON"

Although Mr. Bacon was in impaired health at the time of his arrival in Frederick, his administration showed marked activity, not only in his ministerial duties but along philanthropic lines. During his entire ministry he labored untiringly for the cause of educa-

tion and for improving the condition of the poor, the illiterate and those in servitude. His name appears prominently in connection with the promotion of what in later years was to become Frederick College and in a communication to the vestry of All Saints' he expresses a desire "to open a school for the instruction of thirty negro children at least, all of them to be taught to read and instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion by a proper Matron and School Mistress" and requests the "concurrence in a Matter of such importance for the Advancement of Christianity and extending the Benefits of a Redeemer to the lowest and most neglected class of human souls". Mr. Bacon further suggests the employment of "an itinerant master or two in this Parish upon the Plan of the Welsh circulating Schools for the benefit of poor planters and their children", also the establishment of a school "wherein all Dutch Children should be taught to read and write English gratis, as a proper and promising Expedient for promoting so desirable an Union and lessening the Number of separate and distinct opinions and Congregations among us". During his incumbency, under orders from Governor Sharpe to every worshipping congregation, there was sent from All Saints' to the Boston fire sufferers \$95.00, the Presbyterians contributing \$24.00, the Dunkards \$16.00 and the Lutherans \$13.00. In the same year, 1760, the parish church was enlarged and again, due to the increase in population, an attempt was made to divide the parish by a line along the Catoctin Mountain but the Act failed of passage in the Lower House of the Assembly.

In connection with Mr. Bacon's incumbency, it is well to refer at this time to the formation in 1763 or 1764 by Mr. Strawbridge of the first Methodist Society in America at Pipe Creek, in All Saints' Parish, consisting of twelve or fifteen persons, for, while not di-

rectly an incident in the history of All Saints', the formation of this Society was subsequently a feature of importance and influence in the later life of the Church in Maryland.

While the necessity for enlargement of the parish church in 1760 may be accepted as evidence of parish growth, it is interesting to note that the chapels at Monocacy and Antietam, of about the same age as the church, were at the end of approximately twelve years in such physical condition as to be virtually useless. In the petition addressed to "His Excellency, Horatio Sharpe, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland" requesting a levy for the necessary funds for new buildings, the Monocacy chapel is described as "a crazy wooden building not worth repairing" and the chapel beyond Antietam as "decayed and built upon so narrow a plan that it can not be enlarged with any profit so that it is absolutely necessary to build both chapels upon better plans and of more desirable materials". It would appear, therefore, that the church, being of brick construction, was merely in need of enlargement but it is difficult to understand the short lives of the chapels unless their conditions were exaggerated in the effort to impress upon Governor Sharpe the necessity for the levy. Whether this petition was granted can not be ascertained but the petition in full serves to give an insight to the condition of the parish buildings and also shows that, in addition to the amount to be obtained by taxation, a part of the required amount had been obtained through subscriptions and by savings from salary account during the period of vacancy between the Hunter and Bacon incumbencies. While the Church in Maryland was, at this time, dependent primarily upon the State for its maintenance, it is gratifying to note that, at least upon extraordinary occasions, the subscription method was in

use. How far the offertory was observed in those days is not known, although it is probable that the offering on Communion Sundays was the only one made and that by far the greatest part of the means for parish support was collected by the sheriff.

Mr. Bacon's present day fame, particularly amongst the legal fraternity, chiefly rests upon his "Compilation" of Maryland laws. The close connection between Church and State, and the influence of many laws upon the rights and relations of the clergy, influenced Mr. Bacon in undertaking this work which, while valuable at the time, has outlived its usefulness as a practical legal code but has now become the greatest single source book of Maryland history and has a far greater value as a book of reference. This work, however, required his presence at Annapolis a great part of the time and he found it necessary to employ a curate, Mr. Goldie, to assist him in his parochial charge. The conclusion and publication of his "Compilation" found Mr. Bacon's health irrevocably gone. He lingered on for a period of three years and died on the 24th of May, 1768, in his seventieth year. He was buried in the old parish church in Frederick, his widow, who was his second wife and the divorced wife of a bigamous husband, and his three daughters returning to Talbot County.

CHAPTER IV

REV. BENNETT ALLEN

FOLLOWING a long period of failing health, Mr. Bacon's death was not unexpected and it was likewise eagerly awaited by the Rev. Bennett Allen, of Annapolis. Failure to accomplish a division of the parish and the continued increase in the number of taxable inhabitants had resulted in an annual parish income estimated at one thousand pounds and, while this was probably an exaggeration, it was decidedly the largest and wealthiest parish in the province. This furnished a fitting object for the greedy ambitions of Mr. Allen who, a few years before, had arrived in Maryland with the following note from Lord Baltimore, commending him to the consideration of Governor Sharpe:

"The bearer hereof is Mr. Allen, the Oxford Gentleman. From the great desire he has of visiting America, he has resigned a good appointment (10 years in Cambridge). I would not have him the loser by the exchange and, as you say there are livings vacant worth 150 pounds sterling each, I should be glad Mr. Allen should hold two of these livings till one of the best becomes vacant for which he may think it worth while to make a change and to which I desire you would present him."

Mr. Allen's previous career and his reason for leaving England is, excepting the reference in Lord Baltimore's letter, a sealed story. He had been ordained by the Bishop of Oxford in 1759 and, after an unsuccessful effort to act as rector of a Maryland parish while remaining in England, had arrived in Maryland in 1766 with Lord Baltimore as his patron and sponsor. He is reported to have been of handsome personal appearance, aristocratic in his tastes and unusually well educated.

These qualities were unfortunately, and completely, overshadowed by the traits and habits of his life in Maryland and his picturesque, if not edifying career earned for him the undoubtedly well deserved description of "Controversialist, brawler, duelist, gambler and sot", a character well portrayed and effectively used by Winston Churchill in his "Richard Carvel".

Although suspicious of Mr. Allen's real character and reluctant to promote his aims, Governor Sharpe could only consider Lord Baltimore's wishes a command and on the first day on January, 1767, Mr. Allen was presented to St. Anne's, Annapolis, and became its unworthy rector. The social gaiety and political prestige of the capital of the province were not sufficient, however, to overcome Mr. Allen's dissatisfaction with his income, which he declared was not sufficient to supply him with liquor, and, in a further effort to meet his demands, he was placed in charge of St. James', Anne Arundel County, to hold in connection with St. Anne's. This was contrary to law and produced so much dissatisfaction in both vestries that, in the controversy which followed, the ungovernable temper of Mr. Allen caused him to challenge Mr. Samuel Chew. This duel did not materialize owing to Mr. Allen's failure to appear but his resentment continued and he later attempted to cane Walter Dulany on the street. Fortunately for St. Anne's, at this time came the report of Mr. Bacon's death in Frederick and three days later Mr. Allen presented to the vestry of All Saints' letters from Governor Sharpe, inducting him as rector. Prejudiced by reports of Mr. Allen's behavior at Annapolis and probably encouraged by letters from the Dulanys, the members of All Saints' vestry, with the same spirit and courage that was to appear a few years later in the protection of American rights and liberties, vigorously opposed the coming of Mr. Allen and refused to surrender

to him the keys of the church. Mr. Allen's reception in Frederick is described in detail in a letter of complaint sent by him to Governor Sharpe, the original being in the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, in which the following extracts appear:

"SIR:

I have but a strange detail of occurrences to transmit to your Excellency since my arrival here. I found a petition signed the day, viz Tuesday, at Mr. Bacon's funeral for a division of the parish. I should have been glad to have stopt the petition as it might lay your Excellency under difficulties. Things went on very quietly and I did not expect or surmise the least opposition till Saturday when information was brought that letters had arrived to one Murdock, a vestryman, recommending all kinds of violence even to murder. I saw the storm coming and anticipated it. I got the keys, went into the church, read prayers, the thirty nine articles and my induction. On Sunday, having heard that the locks were taken off and the door bolted within, I got up at four o'clock and by the assistance of a ladder unbolted them, getting in at a window. I went at ten o'clock and found all the doors and windows open. The vestry came up to me and spoke of a breach of privilege. I said "I am not acquainted with customs. I act by the letter of the law. The moment the Governor signs an induction your power ceases". I saw they drew near to the doors. I got a little advantage, leapt into the desk, made my apology and began the service. The congregation was called out. I proceeded as if nothing had happened till the second lesson. I heard some commotion from without which gave me a little alarm and I provided luckily against it or I must have been maimed if not murdered. They called a number of their bravest men to pull me out of the desk. I let the captain come within two paces of me and clapt my pistol to his head—What consternation! They accuse me of swearing by G—— I would shoot him and I believe I did swear, which was better than praying just then. They returned, but the doors and windows flying open and stones to rattle my

aid-de-camp, Mr. Dalrien, advised me to retreat, the fort being no longer tenable. We walked through the midst of them, facing about from time to time till we got some distance when stones began to fly. I luckily escaped any hurt and Dalrien had but one blow. I am writing in a hurry your Excellency not to let any thing transpire. I see they are inveterate. I have ordered my papers to be got. I am going to Philadelphia—have employed Mr. Goldie as my curate, he is a favorite and let them make the most of him. The names of the vestrymen who forbid my entrance—whom it is a pity not to punish or at least to frighten, I will get if I can but I fear the Government can do little or at least without a regiment. I look upon my possession as valid and let the law dispose of the income.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obliged and obedient servant.

FREDERICKTOWN, June 6, 1768

B. ALLEN"

In accordance with his threat, or promise, Mr. Allen did not become a resident of Frederick but withdrew to Philadelphia. Using Mr. Goldie as a medium for communicating with the vestry then composed of

THOMAS BOWLES	NORMAND BRUCE	JAMES SMITH
WILLIAM BEATTY	UPTON SHEREDINE	GEORGE MURDOCK
THOMAS PRATHER	WILLIAM LUCKETT	JONA. WILLSON
ALEXANDER MAGRUDER	JOHN CARMACK	EPHRAIM HOWARD

an agreement was effected "for the comfort and edifying of the parishioners and to prevent the growth of superstition and an increase of sectaries dissenting from the Established Church" by which the parish was divided into three districts, each of which was to have the supervision of two members of the vestry and which were to be ministered to by Mr. Allen and two curates, the curates to be nominated by Mr. Allen and approved by the vestry. Mr. Goldie appears to have remained only for a few months for, early in 1769, the Rev. Jeremiah Berry, a native of Maryland, was in charge as curate of Monocacy Chapel and the Rev. Daniel McKennon, also as curate, was ministering to the Frederick congregation. Mr. Allen, when not in Philadel-

phia, resided in Hagerstown, visiting the parish church not more than once or twice a year and devoting his attention principally to the Antietam congregation. During Mr. Allen's incumbency, the Rev. Bartholomew Booth was also resident in the parish and is referred to as one of Mr. Allen's curates but there is no record of his having served at either church or chapels. Mr. Booth had received his ordination in England and after teaching for a short period in Virginia, where one of his pupils was James Madison, settled at "Needwood Forest", near Petersville, and for a number of years conducted a school so successfully that he became famous as an instructor. Among the patrons of this school were Robert Morris, Edward Shippen, Benedict Arnold, Gen. Charles Lee and Mrs. Hannah Washington. Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, wrote Mr. Booth from "York in Pennsylvania" in 1777 as follows:

"SIR:

The high reputation you have acquired by your institution for the instruction of youth must naturally create a desire in many parents to have their sons admitted into so promising a seminary and I am amongst those who admire your character and wish my son to partake the advantages of instruction from so accomplished a gentleman. I expect none but the customary terms and without inquiring what those are I shall readily comply with them. My child reads and writes English tolerably for a boy not yet eight years old; he is just entering on Latin with a master in this place but we are at a loss for school books as none are now in the shops for sale. I shall write to Europe for some as soon as possible. Understanding that you limit the number of scholars I address you to know if my son can be admitted and if he can I will bring or send him as soon as convenient. With respect and esteem, I remain sir your obedient, humble servant.

ROBERT MORRIS"

How long Mr. Booth continued to conduct this school after the Declaration of Independence is not known but it is stated that, during the Revolution and as a result of the prejudice then existing against the English clergy, a report was circulated that the school had become a Tory rendezvous and it was only through the influence and intervention of Mr. Potts, of Frederick, that its destruction was prevented.

In connection with Mr. Allen's administration, it is interesting to note an agreement made by him with "Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer and Frederick Heifner, Elders of the Duch Lutherines Church in Fredericktown" (Liber M., F. 44) by which "for the more general comfort and edification of that part of the parishioners who are Germans" Mr. Allen agreed to pay annually the sum of twenty five pounds towards the maintenance of a minister for said church. A similar agreement was also made with "Stephen Ramsburg, John Bruner, George Hoffman and George Lengenfelder, Elders of the Duch Reformed Calvenist Church". Whether these agreements were made voluntarily by Mr. Allen or through the influence of the vestry does not appear in the records but they supply an indication that, while the Church of England enjoyed unusual privileges and received its support from all of the people, the church officials were consistent and considered all of the people its parishioners so that they were not unmindful of their duty and responsibilities to those of other denominations. Further evidence of this is given by the Rev. Luther Kuhlman who, in writing of the Lutheran Church, says "Rev. Valentine Kraft, of the Lutheran Church, before his death had become old, infirm and very poor and was granted by the wardens of the English Church an annuity of ten pounds".

The animosity between the Dulanys and Mr. Allen continued throughout the latter's stay in America, and

even later. While in Philadelphia, Mr. Allen published anonymously charges of both public and private nature against Walter Dulany as a result of which, upon complaint of Mr. Dulany, Mr. Allen was summoned by Governor Sharpe to appear before the Council and prove his statements, more particularly the charge that Dulany was responsible for raising the mob at the time of Mr. Allen's induction. Relying upon technicalities for his defence, Mr. Allen declined to appear and in his absence no action could be taken but later, after his return to England, Mr. Allen again resorted to the press and in the *London Post* made an attack upon the character of Daniel Dulany. The author of this anonymous letter being called upon by Lloyd Dulany, then in England, to avow himself, Mr. Allen replied with a challenge and in the duel which followed shot and killed Mr. Dulany in Hyde Park. This, however, was not the last of Mr. Allen and Bishop Whittingham states that Mr. Allen became a street beggar in London and so died.

When Mr. Allen left America is not definitely known but it is not to be supposed that he remained long after his legal support was withdrawn and, in 1781, the General Court found an indictment against him, with others, for treason for adhering to the enemy, although he was known to be in England at that time.

CHAPTER V

PERIOD OF DEPRESSION

WITH the ratification, by the people, of the Maryland Bill of Rights, in November, 1776, the status of the Church in Maryland became radically and permanently changed. The Anglican Establishment and all supremacy were swept away and the Church was left without organization, authority or support. The natural prejudice, then existing against all things English, bore with particular weight upon the clergy of the English Church, whether of English or American birth, for all had taken as a part of their ordination vows the oath of allegiance to the British Government and by their real or supposed adherence to this oath were classed as "Tories", so that a number of them were subjected to proscription or persecution. The result of this was an exodus of those of English birth and, while the departure of Mr. Allen can not be considered a deprivation, it left the parish of All Saints' without a nominal rector. Mr. McKennon, the curate in charge of the Frederick congregation, of English birth, left the parish at some time during the Revolution and, after a short period of service as curate at Annapolis, sailed for England but was lost at sea, leaving his family in Maryland. Of the clergy formerly connected with All Saints' Parish, Mr. Berry, a native of Maryland, alone remained and in 1777 he took the required oath of fidelity to the new government in order to continue his calling, but his services were devoted entirely to what was then Eden, and later St. Peter's (Poolesville) Parish.

Shorn of its privileges, deprived of its clergy and dependent for support upon the voluntary contributions

of people who had not been taught to give, All Saints' was unable to adapt itself to the new conditions and for a number of years merely existed without ability or desire to fulfil its mission. It is reasonable to suppose and assert that this condition was much deplored by at least a few loyal and faithful souls but the attitude of the people in general was that of "frozen unconcern". There was no vestry, the parish records had been lost, the church building was fast becoming dilapidated and no record can be found of even an occasional service. Assistance or encouragement was not obtainable from outside sources as each parish, with its independent existence, was engaged in maintaining its own life. The Diocese of Maryland had not yet come into being as it was not until 1784 that the first Convention met and organized "The Protestant Episcopal Church" of Maryland which, according to Bishop Whittingham, was the first time that title was used. Although the General Assembly of 1779 had passed the Select Vestry Act which authorized the election of ministers and vestries, it was not until 1782 that the period of depression and inactivity in All Saints' was temporarily broken by the advent of the Rev. Francis Louder who came from Calvert County to serve as rector. This connection was for a short time only as his will, proven early in 1785, indicates his death prior to that time. It is known that he was buried in the old church yard which had already become the resting place of two of his predecessors. Who Mr. Louder was and his previous history is not a matter of record neither is it known by whom and under what terms he was called to All Saints'. What definite provision, if any, was made at this period for the support of the Maryland clergy is uncertain. Certainly the support itself was uncertain and in Mr. Louder's will reference is made to the amount still due him by his former parish in Calvert County. Many of the Maryland clergy were obliged

to farm, teach or engage in business for the support of their families and it is known that one clergyman even resorted to the conducting of a distillery. Incidentally, it may be stated that later, during the entire twenty four years of his episcopate, Bishop Claggett never received a dollar as salary and received very far from full payment for his expenses.

With the exception of the short administration of Mr. Louder, the ten years subsequent to the Declaration of Independence saw All Saints' without a rector and, for a period of twenty eight years after the death of Mr. Louder, it was compelled through indifference or inability to depend upon the ministrations of the Rev. George Bower, who acted as rector of both the Frederick and Hagerstown congregations, also serving at Petersville and Taneytown. Services were conducted in All Saints' every fourth Sunday but in Hagerstown, where Mr. Bower resided, every second Sunday. Where Mr. Bower came from and when or by whom he was ordained is not known but the vast territory covered in his work shows him to have been a man of energy and the fact that he was for several years a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese and, on one occasion, preached the convention sermon is evidence that he was also a man of standing and intellect. That he entered into the life of his parishioners appears from the statement that he was "a genial parson of the old school who is said to have frequently danced the first cotillion at the gay assemblies in his parish".

For the year 1800, Mr. Bower is reported to have received from the Hagerstown congregation a salary of 250 pounds from pew rents and subscriptions but there is nothing to show what remuneration he received from Frederick or how it was obtained. The pew rent system then being urged by Bishop Claggett, was not yet in force in All Saints' and with no vestry to assume re-

sponsibility, it is probable that whatever amount Mr. Bower received was obtained from the contributions of those who by their devotion and determination were keeping the parish alive. The interest of these few also appears in the successful efforts to obtain a new definition of parish lines. In 1770, an Act of Assembly had provided that, upon the death or removal of Mr. Allen, there should be created the parishes of Eden and Frederick (Hagerstown) but either through indifference or ignorance this division of the parish had been ignored and twenty two years later the General Assembly of Maryland, by what was virtually a duplicate of the former act, created the same new parishes and restricted the territory of All Saints' to what is now Frederick County. It would seem that at least a part of this later Act was also overlooked for in 1806, upon petition, St. John's Parish was created by an Act of Assembly and made to comprise the territory of Washington County, but not beyond, for as late as 1853 the request to the Diocesan Convention for the creation of Emmanuel Parish, Cumberland, referred to the location of its territory in All Saints' Parish.

At the Convention of 1792, the Rev. Thomas John Claggett was elected first Bishop of Maryland and soon after his consecration he came to All Saints' for his official visitation. The class then confirmed was composed of:

ELEANOR GROSH
ELIZABETH BAYLEY
JANE CHARLTON
MARY SHAAF
ANN BARNHOLD
ELEANOR MURDOCK

MATILDA PRICE
REBECCA BEALL
ELIZABETH GROSH
SOPHIA GROSH
MARY MURDOCK

This was not only the first time All Saints' was visited by a bishop but it was Bishop Claggett's first confirmation and after the name of Eleanor Grosh is affixed the notation "The first person I ever confirmed" thus giving to All Saints' the right to claim the first person to

be confirmed in an American church by a bishop who had been consecrated in America.

Under the plan adopted by Bishop Claggett, members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese were appointed to serve as "Visitors" to the different sections and All Saints' having been assigned to the supervision of the Rev. Samuel Read, was visited in 1800 and reported upon as follows:

"On Sunday, 18th, preached at Fredericktown to a small audience, mostly young men and boys. Religion there is cold and dead, if not more so than Hagers Town. They have no vestry there & not likely to have any & I believe was it not for our friend, Mr. William Beall, the church w'd be extinct there. The house in a ruinous state & destitute of common cleanliness. They have repaired the wall around the Church-Yard.

"It appears to me that the visiting members are looked upon as spies & in search of money, which may be the principal cause I had so few hearers as I have reason to believe they expected collections were to be made. I find it to be a disagreeable business; & as I am advanced in years & am obliged to attend to a farm for the support of my Family, wish to resign the commission you was pleased to favor me with and to be no longer considered as a member of the Standing Committee."

Mr. Read's report of conditions in Hagerstown, where his congregation consisted of 13 Whites and 7 Blacks, was no more encouraging and, under what must have been most depressing and discouraging conditions, Mr. Bower labored for over twenty five years. Arriving at his dotage, it is said that in his later years he was addicted to the excessive use of opium and toward the last was intemperate. He died in Hagerstown in May, 1813, after a ministry of twenty seven years.

CHAPTER VI

REORGANIZATION

THE part time services of a non-resident and aged clergyman may have been all that the congregation of All Saints' could aspire to or deserve under the conditions of lethargy that had existed for so many years but that the faithful few continued to deplore the lack of active and organized work and longed for improvement is not to be doubted. That the parish possessed valuable assets in men of position and wealth is also certain and it is more than probable that inspiration and encouragement were now being received from the diocesan authorities in an effort to stir up the wills of the faithful people. All of these conditions served as factors in influencing and ultimately producing the long due awakening of parish life and, with the beginning of the nineteenth century, came a distinct period of development and progress. As authorized by the Vestry Act of 1798, an enrollment of the members of the parish, preparatory to an election of vestrymen, was made on October 25, 1801, and the following were recorded as members and qualified voters:

WM. M. BEALL	GEO. MURDOCK	PHILIP THOMAS
WILLIAM CRUM	NICHOLAS WHITE	JOHN STEPHEN HALL
RICHARD GRIFFITH	LLOYD BELT	JOHN HANSON THOMAS
SAMUEL DUVAL	SAMUEL NORRIS	BAKER JOHNSON
FRANCIS THOMAS	JOSHUA DORSEY	JOHN TYLER
JOHN U. CHARLTON	WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH	WILLIAM POTTS
RICHARD POTTS	WILLIAM CAMPBELL	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY
RICHARD BUTLER	TOBIAS BUTLER	HENRY RIDGELY
JOHN FERREL	WILLIAM SPRINGER	WARFIELD
THOMAS JOHNSON, 3RD	THOMAS J. JOHNSON	JNO. GRAHAME
THOMAS JOHNSON	WALTER SIMPSON	DR. JOHN JOHNSON
JAMES JOHNSON, JR.	JOSHUA JOHNSON	JAMES JOHNSON
JOHN ADLUM	BENJAMIN OGLE	BENJAMIN JOHNSON

An analysis of this enrollment and comment upon the character and prominence of the individuals is be-

yond the scope of this parish history but the list may be referred to as virtually a census of the prominent men of the community and in it will be found the names of ancestors of many present parishioners. The name of Maryland's first governor will be recognized as will that of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner" but other names are of men eminent in their social, political and professional lives. The name of Mr. Key will always be associated with the national anthem but his connection with All Saints' was that of a consistent and zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, active in its councils and frequently representing the diocese in General Conventions. He was a member of the congregation of All Saints' until his removal to Georgetown and, in addition to "The Star Spangled Banner", wrote many poems and hymns. He also composed the Latin epitaph on the slab over Bishop Claggett's grave in the chancel of St. Alban's, D. C., which will be placed in the crypt of the Washington cathedral.

As a progressive step in the parish awakening, this enrollment of voters was important as preliminary to further revival; but it can not be claimed that progress was rapid or enthusiastic. The energy required for this first step was apparently exhausted and, for over three years, no effort was made to advance another step by proceeding to an election. Finally, on Easter Monday, 1804, a vestry was elected composed of

GEORGE MURDOCK
WM. M. BEALL
BAKER JOHNSON
RICHARD POTTS

WILLIAM POTTS
PHILIP THOMAS
BENJAMIN OGLE
JOHN USHER CHARLTON

but it is doubtful whether this vestry assumed its duties or even qualified, for after a lapse of another three years, during which no elections were held, the legal status of the vestry was questioned and on Easter Monday, 1807, the same vestry was elected with the exception that

John Hanson Thomas succeeded his father and Samuel Duvall and William Campbell were elected to fill vacancies resulting from the deaths of George Murdock and John Usher Charlton. As Mr. Beall and Mr. Duvall declined to accept election, it became necessary, under the law as it then existed, to call a meeting of parishioners and, on the following May 4th, John Grahame and Dr. Grafton Duvall were elected to succeed them.

This date of May 4, 1807, must be considered as prominent in the history of the parish as it marks the actual time of reorganization, and from this time the vestry records are complete and continuous. On the same day, the vestry met, qualified and organized. Richard Butler was elected Registrar, Samuel Norris and Nicholas White were elected Wardens and John Hanson Thomas was made Lay Delegate to the Diocesan Convention. At the third meeting of the same day, as the first official act after organization, it was "resolved unanimously that a subscription be immediately offered to raise a sum of money to build a church in Fredericktown for All Saints' Parish". It should be remembered that, during this important period of its life, the congregation was still dependent upon the ministrations of a part time clergyman and was not receiving the encouragement and assistance to be expected from an active and resident rector so that, although the revival of interest may have been retarded, the efforts made to effect it and the assumption of the task of financing and erecting a new building may very properly be attributed to the zeal and initiative of the laity. Apparently and naturally, the progress of this effort was slow as no further reference regarding it appears until 1811 when William M. Beall and Richard Potts (son of Richard Potts, Deceased) were appointed to receive subscriptions and a committee constituted "to enquire and

make report as to the most suitable place and dimensions for the erection of a new church". The registrar was instructed to advertise for proposals, to cover both design and estimate of cost, as a result of which the proposition received from Henry McCleery was accepted and it was agreed that "the new church about to be erected shall be built on the lot of ground near the court house square, lately the property of Col. Price's heirs, purchased at public sale by Dr. Philip Thomas, in whom title is now vested for himself and the late Richard Potts, and that a conveyance of the said lot will be accepted at the price of \$477.22, which appears to be the amount the purchasers paid for it". This lot, described in the deed (W. R. 42, F. 470) as part of lots 68 and 69 on Public Alley and adjoining the lots belonging to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, had presumably been purchased by Dr. Thomas and Mr. Potts in anticipation of the erection of the church and had been held by them for the use of the congregation.

In the meantime, subscriptions were being solicited with results sufficiently encouraging to justify the determination to proceed with the plans for building. Although several times ordered, collections at church services were either unproductive or not regularly made and subscription lists seem to have been the recognized and usual means for obtaining funds. Upon notice that the congregation was \$86.00 in arrears to the Diocesan Convention, a subscription was immediately ordered for the collection of this amount. About the same time, a report was made in connection with the subscription for parish expenses which showed that Mr. Joshua Dorsey had paid \$30.00, representing his contribution for three years, and that Mr. Mason had paid \$5.00 as a half year subscription. Accepting these amounts as an indication of the sums generally subscribed, it would seem that \$10.00 per year was considered a proper donation to the work and responsibilities of the parish.

Twenty six annual meetings of the Diocesan Convention had thus far been held without lay representation from All Saints' but in 1811 William T. T. Mason was present as Delegate and in 1813, John Hanson Thomas. No parochial reports, however, were made so that statistics in regard to membership and contributions can not be obtained from that source, but, in his 1813 report to the Convention, Bishop Claggett states:

“On Sunday ye 2nd of May last ye Bp visited All Sts Parish Church in Frederick Town; the Congregation was large & attentive. ye Bp preached to them & Confirmed about 50 persons among whom were several of ye more respectable Inhabitants of that Town & its Vicinity & some from Virginia & others from remote parts of their state; there appears to be a considerable zeal for Religion & ye interests of ye Church excited at this time in this Congregation, they are building an elegant new brick Ch'ch in this Town; the walls are constructed in a very handsome stile & it is already covered in. In the evening ye Rev'd Mr Bower the Rector preached to a good Congregation.”

As the death of Mr. Bower occurred in the following year, this was probably his last appearance in All Saints' and the congregation was thus deprived of whatever measure of support it had received from him. It would be unfair to deny some contribution on his part, to the best of his ability, to the forward movement in the parish but the lay leadership may be stressed and should be gratefully acknowledged. In the face of difficulties and discouragement, this active and efficient leadership continued and all references indicate a strong, hopeful desire for more worthy and consistent conditions.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—BUILT 1814—THE PRESENT PARISH HOUSE

CHAPTER VII

A NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP

A CONTEMPLATION of the history of All Saints' Parish makes apparent certain distinct and well defined periods in its life, for, as the years between the date of its birth, 1742, and the American Revolution mark the period of Establishment and consequent material prosperity, in like manner the time from the Revolution to the beginning of the nineteenth century covers an era of reaction and depression during which parish existence was barely maintained. Now, after a long and trying period of readjustment, All Saints' was emerging from its difficulties and entering upon a renewed life of growth, progress and service. With a substantial parish organization and inspired by the prospect of a new and more creditable house of worship, a spirit of interest and activity was awakened that through subsequent years was to bear rich fruit. The new building, rapidly nearing completion was referred to with pride as being handsome and commodious and was built upon lots which had been selected by reason of their desirability and which had been deeded to the vestry "their successors and assigns for ever to the only proper use and behoof of the parish to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever". The old church on All Saints Street had been torn down in order that its material might be utilized and incorporated into the walls of the new building and, in 1814, when the construction had been completed and the new church was ready for occupancy, the formal request was made that it be consecrated. Accordingly, on the 12th of November, 1814, the new building was set apart by Bishop Claggett to the sole use and purpose of the public wor-

ship of Almighty God, the Sentence of Consecration reading:

"Whereas the ancient fabric of the Church of All Saints', in Frederick County, in my diocese of Maryland, was found a few years ago to be inconveniently located and so much decayed as to be irreparable and unfit for service, it pleased Almighty God to put into the hearts of the vestry to erect a new Parish Church and whereas the present Vestry and Wardens have by their solemn act and deed given, granted and returned to God all their right, title, claim and interest in and to said building.

"Be it remembered, Therefore that I, Thomas John Claggett, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland do accept of the said donation and do dedicate and consecrate the said new church by the title of All Saints' of All Saints' Parish of Frederick County to the honour of Almighty God for all the holy offices and uses unto which the said church ought to be consecrated. Hereby publicly declaring and pronouncing the same Church to be forever separated from all secular and profane uses whatsoever, reserving to myself and my successors the right of visiting the same and of exercising such authority and jurisdiction relating thereto as appertaineth to the Episcopal office.

THOS. JNO. CLAGGETT
Bishop of the Prot. Episcopal
Church of Maryland."

Evidently, the present requirement, regarding freedom from debt, did not prevail at the time of this consecration for it was not until several years later that Mr. McCleery, the architect—contractor—carpenter, was paid in full. There was ample evidence, however, to show that the vestry were not unmindful of this indebtedness and properly appreciated his work in producing a building which, after more than a century of service, stands as a monument to his ability, its facade commanding the admiration of succeeding generations. As a token of regard for his attentions in building the

church, pew No. 26 was presented to Mr. McCleery and, while the deferred payments bore interest, every opportunity for making payments was made use of. Mr. McCleery had been authorized to dispose of, for his account, such material in the old building that was not suitable for use in the new one and, within a few weeks after the completion of the new building, the pews were sold at public auction and the amount received from the sale was paid to Mr. McCleery. These pews were sold subject to an annual rent of from \$8.00 to \$20.00, it being stipulated that the pews were to be held in fee, subject to forfeiture for non-payment of rent. No record of this sale appears but the value of the pews is indicated by subsequent sales. A few months later, all right, title and estate in pew No. 34 was transferred by William A. Lloyd to James Johnson for the consideration of \$70.00 and pew No. 5 was sold by John Nelson to William M. Beall for \$45.00. The original ownership of the different pews appears as follows:

1 —	21 — DR. J. BAER
2 — AMELIA WOLFENDEN	22 — WM. R. SANDERSON
3 — WILLIAM SPRINGER	23 — ELIZABETH CHARLTON
4 — WILLIAM M. BEALL	24 — DR. PHILIP THOMAS
5 — JNO. NELSON	25 —
6 — WILLIAM ROSS	26 —
7 — WILLIAM ROSS	27 — JOS. CROMWELL
8 — CHARLES MANN	28 — GEORGE BAER
9 — JOHN MCPHERSON	29 — JOHN GRAHAME
10 — WM. B. TYLER	30 —
11 — CLERGYMAN'S	31 — ELEANOR MURDOCK
12 — JOHN RITCHIE	32 — WILLIAM POTTS
13 — ELEANOR POTTS	33 — DR. P. THOMAS
14 — WILLIAM CAMPBELL	34 — WILLIAM A. LLOYD
15 — T. N. WEYLIE	35 — WILLIAM A. LLOYD
16 — L. GREEN	36 — DR. PHILIP THOMAS
17 — T. DORSEY	37 — RICHARD POTTS
18 — P. POTTS	38 — GEORGE M. MURDOCK
19 — JOHN TYLER	39 — THOMAS SHAW
20 — R. B. TANAY	40 — JOHN GRAHAME

The appearance of the name of Roger Brooke Taney, later Chief Justice of the United States, in the list of pew owners may require explanation and it should be

stated that, while he was an earnest and devout Roman Catholic, his wife, Ann Phebe Charlton Key, was an equally earnest and devout member of All Saints', and although the title to the pew was vested in Taney it had been purchased for the use of his family. This difference in religion was, by agreement, never discussed by husband and wife and never in any way marred the happiness of an unusually happy life. So sure was each that the other was a Christian that no doubt ever suggested itself to either that they would meet in heaven. Incidentally, it may be related that tradition tells of an ante-nuptial agreement by which the sons resulting from this marriage were to be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith while the daughters were to be educated in the faith of their mother. Four of the children of this union were daughters, one a son, and the agreement was faithfully respected.

As a successor to Mr. Bower had not been elected, the parish was still a vacant one but, with the awakened interest and under such auspicious conditions, it can not be supposed that provision for regular services and the ministrations of a clergyman was not receiving consideration. About two weeks prior to the consecration of the church, Mr. John S. Cooke, a candidate for the ministry in New Jersey, had arrived in Frederick for the stated purpose of opening a school and promptly requested appointment as lay reader. His presence in Frederick at such a time may be looked upon as more than a coincidence for his services were promptly accepted but, while the arrangement may have been considered happy and economical, the important requirement of a license from Bishop Claggett had been overlooked and this omission was promptly brought to the attention of Mr. Thomas by a letter from the bishop to which the following reply was made:

“RIGHT REVEREND SIR:

I am favored with your letter of the 6th inst. and will take an early opportunity of submitting its contents to other members of the vestry. On my return from Annapolis after a session of the Legislature, I found Mr. Cooke officiating in our church. It did not occur to me to inquire whether he had obtained a regular license or from whom his permission was derived. As far as I am acquainted with him he appears to be an inoffensive, well disposed man—who I had understood had been engaged for some time in the study of divinity to qualify himself for Holy Orders. Under this impression of his pious intentions, of which I have thought much better than his capacity, I have joined in the attendance of this imperfect worship, entertaining the hope that it would soon give place to the full benefits of the ministry which I had amongst others earnestly endeavored to obtain but with which we are not yet supplied. I can assure you however that there prevails in this vestry a disposition decidedly adverse to any proceeding which is not strictly conformable to the canons of our venerable church. The error in this instance, to which you have very properly called our attention must have proceeded from inadvertance and will be promptly corrected.

Your very respectful and obedient servant
JOHN HANSON THOMAS”

A letter of explanation and apology was also written by Mr. Cooke, in which he says:

“If I had been conscious of doing wrong or contrary to your desire I never should have attempted but I thought I had your approbation. I have taught the congregation to sing and have regulated them and kept them from scattering and they have expressed much delight in the improvement they have made in a number of ways and the regular and general attendance of the people has induced me to believe that I was useful. I therefore hope you will pardon me and consider it as no slight to your authority but as an ignorant mistake.”

This inadvertent error on the part of the vestry and Mr. Cooke was at once corrected by a formal application for a lay readers license which was promptly sent by Bishop Claggett notwithstanding the fact that the application was misdirected and cost the bishop an additional 54c in postage. In the meantime the sincerity of the desire expressed by Mr. Thomas for "the full benefits of the ministry" was proven by the efforts made to accomplish it and, within a few months, the Rev. Frederick W. Hatch, a native of Connecticut, who had been ordained by Bishop Claggett in 1811, was unanimously elected rector and was formally installed in the latter part of 1815, the Rev. Mr. Wyatt acting as Institutor and Major Grahame and William Springer serving as Wardens.

CHAPTER VIII

REV. FREDERICK W. HATCH

WITH the installation of Mr. Hatch, in 1815, the parish obtained what it had so long needed and what was essential to its life and growth, the regular and efficient services of an ordained minister, and Mr. Hatch, himself, found awaiting him a field ready and favorable for fruitful cultivation. Young in years and limited in experience, he assumed the spiritual leadership of All Saints' at a time when such leadership could be most effective and brought with him the energy of youth and the devotion to his calling that enabled him to lay firm foundations upon which others, who were to follow him, could and did build. Testimony regarding his ability as a preacher is lacking but that he was influential in building up the congregation and in adding to the parish equipment is very evident. At the Diocesan Convention of 1816, a year after his arrival in Frederick, Mr. Hatch presented the first parochial report ever made by the parish, showing seventy two communicants, and, at this convention, All Saints' was represented by both clerical and lay delegates. Mr. Charles Mann, a candidate for Holy Orders was the lay representative. Two years later, a parochial report shows a communicant list of eighty five and in an informal statement sent by Mr. Hatch to Bishop Claggett, a short time before the death of the latter, appears the following description of the encouraging conditions that then existed:

"It affords me much pleasure and inspires me with greater gratitude to God, my dear and adorable Saviour, to be able to inform you of the flourishing state of this portion of our Lord's vineyard. I think it would do your aged heart good to see the

numbers which attend my church; to behold the decency and order which prevails in it, men young and old all kneeling and audibly, and I trust fervently, offering up their prayers and praises in the beautiful and devout language of our offices. We have almost daily applications for pews and between 50 and 60 attend the Communion. Many young Germans now attend regularly and bring their prayer books and several gentlemen, whose prejudice against our forms and ceremonies was great, all won over to unite in them."

Although the term "commodious" was frequently used in referring to the new church, the system of pew ownership was not conducive to the proper welcome and care of those who, through the efforts of Mr. Hatch, were being brought into the congregation. All pews had been sold at the auction and were presumably occupied by the families of the purchasers so that others could only be accommodated through the courtesy of the pew owners or by use of the gallery. This unfortunate condition was, to some extent, remedied by placing and selling additional pews in the gallery but this afforded only temporary relief and a few years later the pews on the main floor were, with the consent of the owners, rearranged and space for additional pews was provided. Even then, the seating capacity was inadequate and remained so until 1820, when the building itself was enlarged by the erection of the additions which are now known as the North and South Chapter Rooms.

An important adjunct to the proper conduct of the church services and one that had not yet been provided was a church organ and, while Mr. Cooke may have succeeded in teaching the congregation to sing, this was accomplished without the aid of a musical instrument. This deficiency in equipment received Mr. Hatch's early attention and, as a result of his investigations, he reported that the organ of Trinity Church, Baltimore, could be purchased for \$500.00. or that a new one could be built for \$700.00. This did not result in the im-

mediate purchase of an organ but the need was thus brought to the attention to the church officials and, under date of June 5, 1826, the Englebrecht Diary reports:

“The Protestant Episcopal church of this city under the charge of Rev. Mr. Johns, has procured an organ. Yesterday was the first time it was used for divine worship. It was built by Wilfred Hall of Philadelphia, who put it up completely for \$700. It is small, but I believe very good, so far as I can learn.”

Another parish requirement considered during the administration of Mr. Hatch was that of “a proper house for a parsonage” and, while this too was not to be obtained until some years later, the efforts made resulted in a legacy of \$2,400.00. from William Potts, which was made use of twelve years later in the erection of the first parsonage. This legacy of Mr. Potts was to Mr. Hatch, in trust, and required an Act of the Legislature in order that it might be received and used by the vestry when Mr. Potts died, soon after the departure of Mr. Hatch.

With ample evidence of spiritual and material progress, it must be regretfully reported that the financial condition of the parish continued to harass the vestry and congregation. No definite or reliable system had yet been developed or even considered and dependence still rested upon subscriptions, solicited only when actually needed. Pew rents, which had been strongly advocated by Bishop Claggett, failed to produce an income sufficient for the support of the parish and the offertory did not seem to meet with approval or support. Previous efforts to introduce the offertory had failed but it was now ordered that a collection be made in the church on the first Sunday in each month. Apparently this effort also failed or was ignored for, within a year, another order was passed that collections be made on Communion Sundays for the relief of the poor and that

additional collections be made for parish purposes on other Sunday mornings and on those evenings when the church was open at candle light. Mr. Hatch received no stated salary, the subscription list for that object being placed in his hands for solicitation and collection and the vestry denying explicitly any responsibility for unpaid amounts. That this arrangement proved unsatisfactory is not surprising and, in a communication from Mr. Hatch, he complained that the salary allowed him and the perquisites of his office were not sufficient for the comfortable support of himself and his family, but that he felt inclined to continue on the same terms, provided the subscriptions be obtained and collections be made by some one other than himself. This condition was complied with by an agreement that each member of the vestry serve in rotation as solicitor and collector and, while the amount received by Mr. Hatch must have been uncertain, he was relieved of the burden and embarrassment of providing for his own salary.

It is very probable that the remuneration of the rector, was, under the conditions that then existed, considered of secondary importance to the parish debt and efforts continued to be made to reduce the indebtedness to Mr. McCleery. A letter of acknowledgment to Dr. Alexander and Col. Howard, of Baltimore, for a donation of \$100.00, suggests that contributions were solicited from other than members of the parish but, in the absence of financial statements, no information is obtainable regarding the individual subscribers or the amounts subscribed to the building fund. In a letter to Bishop Kemp, Mr. Thomas wrote: "We have at considerable expense erected a new commodious, handsome building in the center of the town. About \$4,000 have been laid out and our funds are exhausted but we are devising means to raise more." Presumably, the \$4,000.00, already expended had been obtained through subscriptions and "the means being devised to raise

more" developed into an appeal to the legislature to authorize a lottery, the prevailing method at that time for obtaining funds for the erection of churches and other public buildings. Accordingly an Act was passed authorizing William M. Beall, Dr. Philip Thomas, John Grahame, George Baer, John H. Thomas, Dr. John Tyler, Richard Potts, Thomas Shaw, William Ross and Benjamin Rutherford to conduct a lottery for raising a sum of not exceeding \$6,000.00 and, on March 19, 1814, the first drawing was advertised. This provided for the sale of five thousand tickets at \$3.00, to produce \$15,000.00, gross, or a net yield to the parish of \$3,000.00. On December 4, 1816, an advertisement of the second drawing appeared in the "*Political Examiner and Public Advertiser*" and offered five thousand tickets at \$2.00, to produce \$10,000.00 to be paid back in prizes of from \$3.00 to \$1,500.00 and each prize subject to a deduction of 20% in order to provide \$2,000.00 for the parish. This total of \$5,000.00 from the management of the lottery, with the \$4,000.00 subscribed and with the amount realized from the sale of pews, a total of about \$10,000.00 represents, approximately, the total cost of the church and the different sums, as received, were promptly paid to Mr. McCleery.

What success the members of the vestry met, in their efforts to obtain subscriptions for Mr. Hatch's support is not a matter of record nor is any reference made to the amount he received. That this uncertainty as to his support was in no way a deterrent factor in his work is a tribute to his faithfulness and sincerity, but the results must have been inadequate as well as unfair and were the probable cause of his resignation which he tendered in 1819.

Upon leaving Frederick, Mr. Hatch moved to Virginia and later was rector of a parish in Washington where for two years he was Chaplain to the U. S. Senate. He died in California in 1860.



From Painting by Miss Peale

REV. JOHN JOHNS

CHAPTER IX

REV. JOHN JOHNS

IMMEDIATELY after the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Hatch the following advertisement was inserted in the Frederick news-paper:

“The church being vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hatch, the vestry have appointed the first day of September next for the election of a Rector of this church and invite the attention of the clergy until that period.

By order of the vestry.

D. SCHLEY, Reg'r”

and, on the day named, the Rev. John Johns, a deacon, aged 23 years, was unanimously elected rector of the parish. He was a native of Delaware, a graduate of Princeton, and had been ordained deacon by Bishop White on May 6, 1819. Having been brought up in the bosom of a refined and cultivated family, Mr. Johns was placed in the most favorable circumstances for his development and by his natural gifts was “fashioned to much honor”. That he immediately and completely won the affections of his people there can be no doubt and from the beginning of his career he took high rank as a preacher. When he took charge of Frederick he always began to write his sermon on Monday morning, finished it by Wednesday evening and began to commit it to memory Thursday morning but this habit he later discontinued and instead wrote his sermons on his mind. As an illustration of his effectiveness as a preacher, the story is told that, at one of the services in All Saints’ Mr. J. T. Brooke, a bright and rising lawyer, entered the church, more to scoff than to worship but was converted under the attractive preaching of Mr. Johns and,

entering the ministry, he became an eminent and eloquent clergyman. A reference to Mr. Johns says: "We may truly say that to John Johns, God gave five talents—a bright intellect, an emotional nature, natural earnestness, a melodious voice and facility and felicity of speech". In addition to these personal qualities of heart and mind, the hold of Mr. Johns upon the love and interest of his people was strengthened by his marriage to Julianna, daughter of Col. Baker and Catharine Worthington Johnson; and, after his advancement to the priesthood in All Saints' Church, on July 26, 1820, by Bishop Kemp, this happy relationship between pastor and people continued to exist for almost ten years.

Although the chief characteristic of Mr. Johns was that of a loving and lovable pastor, he was not wanting in administrative ability. The efforts of Mr. Hatch to improve and enlarge the material equipment of the parish were continued by Mr. Johns and, largely through the influence of the latter, the financial condition was placed upon a firmer basis than it had been. The unsatisfactory system of remuneration of the rector was corrected by an agreement to pay Mr. Johns a stated salary of \$900.00 for which the members of the vestry made themselves responsible and, instead of the annual election of a rector, his tenure was, at the request of Mr. Johns, made indefinite as to time, subject to three months notice by either party.

Owing to the lack of lighting facilities, other than candles, the hours for the Sunday services as established by Mr. Hatch were ten and four o'clock during the summer months and eleven and three o'clock during the winter. Evening services in the church or in the lecture room, which extended over the entire vestibule, were not feasible due to this lack of light but Major Grahame was now appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purchase of lamps and, after the installation of these, the second service of Sunday was conducted at 6:30 P. M.

Through George Gill, who furnished all material and labor at a cost of \$100.00, the building, with the exception of the West end, was rough cast; and under the supervision of Henry McCleery the seating capacity of the church was increased by a rearrangement of the pews and by the erection of transepts. The "sound of the church going bell" was still lacking but fortunately, from an architectural view point, the proposed steeple was not considered practicable and this need of a bell remained a permanent one during the occupancy of the building as the parish church.

Resulting from the activity of this period was a parish debt of \$1,200.00 but steps were promptly taken to extinguish it and the offer of William M. Beall, Sr. to pay \$400.00 and of Mrs. Eleanor Murdock to pay \$200.00, provided the balance was satisfied by the vestry, was accepted with an "acknowledgment of the generosity and munificence of Mr. Beall and Mrs. Murdock manifested on this and many other occasions".

Probably the most important accomplishment of Mr. Johns was his organization of the parish Sunday School which convened at eight o'clock in the morning and which, in 1821, was taught by the following, appointed to serve for one month:

MISS MARY POTTS
MISS C. JOHNSON
MISS R. BIRELY
MISS L. MANTZ
MISS ANN J. JOHNSON
MISS M. A. STEINER

MISS M. SCHLEY
MR. MAGILL
MR. BIRNIE
MR. SHELMAN
MR. BROOKE

A list of scholars for the same period is not obtainable but on October 3, 1824 the following were attending:

MATILDA MANTZ
MARY SMITH
SUSAN KEIFFER
ANN E. BUTLER
CATH. STENGER
MARY A. LAMBRECHT
LYDIA LOWE
LYDIA LAMBRECHT
AGNES SPONSETTER
CATH. E. LAMBRECHT

MARG'T ROLINGTON
ETHALINDA BESORE
ELIZ' TH HUNT
MARY NELSON
MARG'T EARLY
ELIZ' TH CONTNER
CATH. LOVIDER
SUSAN E. JACOBS
ELIZABETH BALTZELL
SARAH A. BAER

CHARLOTTE BAER
 MARY GRAFF
 MARY TYLER
 HARRIET TYLER
 JULIANA ROSS
 MATILDA ROSS
 GRACE TRISCOTT
 REBECCA TRISCOTT
 SARAH HOUSTON
 MATILDA GREEN
 ELIZA SPURRIER
 LYDIA WOODWARD
 ELEANOR ANN FOWLER
 JANE BISHOP
 JULIANA ROHR
 MATILDA ALBAUGH
 MARY McCLANAGAN
 ZERULIAH McCLANAGAN
 OLIVA LYONS
 MARTHA BEALL
 CATH. IRVINE
 JULIANA BENNET
 ELIZ' TH LOVIDER
 CATH. E. MARTIN
 MARY JANE BRADFORD
 SARAH R. BRADFORD
 ANN LOVIDER
 CAROLINE JACOBS
 SOPHIA MARTIN

MARY E. HEAD
 SARAH WALKER
 CATH. E. BALDERSON
 ELIZ' TH RATRIE
 FREDERICK GREEN
 WM. NELSON
 MARK BISHOP
 ROBERT BARNES
 HANSON PIGMAN
 JOSEPH TRAPNELL
 WM. HOLLIS
 WM. DUVAL
 UPTON DUVAL
 HENRY MORGAN
 LEWIS BENNETT
 GEO. RITCHIE
 GEO. ENGLISH
 GEO. BISHOP
 SAM' L TRISCOTT
 PHILIP PIGMAN
 CHARLES HOLLIS
 WM. TRAPNELL
 GEO. TRISCOTT
 JOHN DUVAL
 DAN' L MARTIN
 ROBERT IRVINE
 DAVID BENNETT
 WASH' N PROBITT

Another item of interest in connection with Mr. Johns' administration was his proposition to form a parochial library through donations from the private libraries of the congregation. The response to this was both prompt and liberal and, while the "Works on Religion, History and the Sciences" would not be attractive to present day readers, a lending library of good size was created and was open every Saturday afternoon under the supervision of a librarian appointed by the rector and wardens. For many years this library occupied a useful and appreciated place in the equipment of the parish but with the passing of years the books have disappeared and only a part of the original collection remains. In the present collection, however, is still included the Bible, Prayer Book and Psalms set to meter, printed in London and bound into one volume, which was used in the original church on All Saints Street, prior to the Revolution.

At all times during his administration, Mr. Johns received the loyal support of his vestry which was composed of

JOHN GRAHAME
WILLIAM TYLER
WILLIAM ROSS
RICHARD POTTS

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH
JOHN DILL
WILLIAM B. TYLER
JOHN NELSON

and no rector could have received a greater degree of faithful coöperation and appreciation than was bestowed upon him by members of his congregation. This appreciation was shown in a material way by the increase in his salary from \$900.00 to \$1,200.00 and convincing evidence of the response to his labors appears in the personnel of the class presented by him for confirmation on October 4, 1827:

MALES

JOHN M. PALMER
STUART GAITHER
RICHARD MARSHALL
WILLIAM JOHNSON

HORATIO MCPHERSON
JOHN DELAPLAINE
WM. MURDOCK
DANIEL HUGHES

FEMALES

MRS. MARIA JOHNSON
MRS. MARY MCPHERSON
MRS. NANCY SCHLEY
MRS. JANE TALBOT
MISS MARIA RINGGOLD
MISS ELIZABETH RINGGOLD
MISS MARY CRABB
MISS LOUISA MANTZ

MISS REBECCA BIRELY
MISS HYNSON
MRS. CORNELIA POTTS
MISS SARAH B. FOSTER
MRS. JOHN BALTZELL
MRS. CATHARINE MCPHERSON
MRS. GLOVER
MISS JOHNSON, DAU. OF. RICHARD

PERSONS OF COLOR

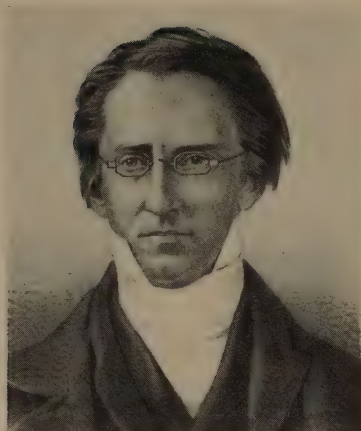
DANIEL HARPER
ALLY HARPER
HENRY JONES

HENRY WILLIAMS
JOHN HOLLAND

After nine years of service in All Saints' Church, the ability of Mr. Johns had become so recognized, both within and out of the parish, that his services were sought for larger and more important fields. Calls to Philadelphia and Baltimore had been received and declined but a new call to Christ Church, Baltimore, came to him with such an appeal and offered such opportunities for service that he felt compelled to accept it and accordingly his resignation was presented

to the vestry of All Saints' on July 21, 1828 and accepted with assurances "that official separation will occasion no abatement of gratitude for your kind and acceptable services or of personal attachment for yourself and family".

After leaving Frederick, Mr. Johns continued his successful ministry in Baltimore where in 1857 a new church was built for him on Gay Street. Large as this church was, it was filled every Sunday and he was then considered the best preacher in the city. For sixteen years he was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese and four times a Deputy to the General Convention. On two different occasions he was the candidate of his friends for the Maryland episcopate, at one time lacking but three clerical votes of the two thirds required for an election. In 1842 he became Assistant Bishop of Virginia and, in 1862, he succeeded Bishop Meade as Bishop. He died April 5, 1876, aged eighty years, and was buried at the Virginia Theological Seminary.

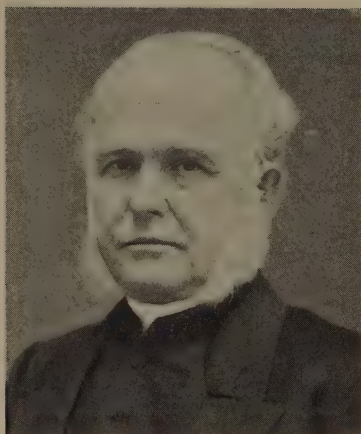


REV. HENRY V. D. JOHNS

CHAPTER X

REV. HENRY V. D. JOHNS

THE desire of the congregation to show its appreciation of Mr. Johns by increases in salary was unquestionably sincere and consistent with its expressions of devotion; but, unfortunately, the willingness to contribute adequately was lacking so that, at the time of his departure, the promises made had not been fulfilled and it became necessary to resort to a bank loan in order to pay the amount due him. Influenced by this experience, and probably with the belief that a successor of equal ability would not be obtained, the vestry promptly resolved, as a preliminary to the election of a new rector, that the future salary should be \$1,000.00 and soon after this a call was sent the Rev. Mr. Colbs, of Bedford County, Virginia. This call was declined but the later call to the Rev. John S. Stone, of Connecticut, was accepted and Mr. Stone entered upon his duties on Christmas of 1828. This connection was uneventful and of short duration for at the end of one year Mr. Stone presented his resignation which was accepted with regret. The reason for this early resignation is not shown by the records but there are indications that perfect harmony in the congregation did not exist. In this and later resignations the resolutions of acceptance and the expressions of regret were not always the result of a unanimous vote and in some cases it seems that, while not actually requested, the resignations were, at least, encouraged. The friends of Mr. Stone, however, showed their confidence in him by seeking his assistance in the selection of his successor and, through Mr. Stone, a call was extended to the Rev. Sutherland Douglas, of Massachusetts; but, upon



REV. JOHN S. STONE

visiting Frederick to see and be seen, Mr. Douglas discovered that the condition of his health would not permit his acceptance of the call and \$50.00 was given him to reimburse him for the expenses incurred in making the trip.

With a vacancy existing in the parish and the opportunity again presented for a revision in the salary of the rector, it was agreed that in future this should be \$800.00, with an allowance of \$150.00 for rent of a parsonage until one should be provided and, on May 11, 1830, a call to the Rev. Thomas Jackson, rector of St. James', Anne Arundel County, was accepted. Mr. Jackson was a native of England and came to America as a Congregational clergyman but in 1823 he was ordained deacon in Pennsylvania and served in Virginia a short time before coming to Maryland. Like that of Mr. Stone, the stay of Mr. Jackson in Frederick was brief and devoid of interesting events. In 1832 he resigned the charge of All Saints' to return to Virginia (Richmond) but a few years later he was stricken with paralysis from which he died, leaving a wife and family. His eldest daughter became the wife of the Rev. Charles Mann, formerly lay reader and delegate of All Saints'.

A weighty problem facing the congregation at this time and occupying its attention for a full year before it was disposed of, was whether the hymns of the services should be sung while in a standing or sitting posture and both postures claimed warm supporters. Upon being petitioned by a number of parishioners, the vestry recommended that the congregation stand during the singing of hymns but, objection being made to this decision, it was later agreed, in a spirit of compromise, that one hymn should be sung while standing and one sung while sitting. It was claimed, however, that this plan resulted in a lack of uniformity and it was finally agreed that all hymns should be sung while

standing, although to this decision Richard Potts is recorded as dissenting. References to the church choir are few and furnish no information regarding its members but that one existed is shown by the statement that George Webster received the sum of \$50.00 per annum and a free pew in return for his services as choir leader. Prof. John M. Schenck was the organist but the congregation was deprived of his services when, on the morning of December 7, 1832, he was found dead in his bed at Mrs. Murray's tavern.

The exact time of Mr. Jackson's departure from Frederick is not known but no long period of vacancy ensued for after an unsuccessful call to the Rev. Benjamin C. Cutter, of New York, the Rev. Henry V. D. Johns was elected rector and arrived in Frederick in the Fall of 1832. He notes in the Parish Register "I arrived in Frederick, September 14, 1832, and preached my introductory sermon, September 16, from the text 1 Cor. 4:12. Thursday following rode to Dr. Thomas Johnson's and administered Communion to his daughter, Miss Jane Johnson. The same evening she died and was buried the next day".

Mr. Johns was a native of Delaware and brother of his predecessor, the Rev. John Johns. Having graduated from Princeton and the General Theological Seminary, he was ordained deacon by Bishop White in 1826. Although not of a robust constitution, Mr. Johns was an able preacher of the intellectual type, but his value to the parish did not rest upon this alone for he was a faithful pastor of an affectionate and endearing disposition, which soon won for him a place in the affections of his people second only to that previously enjoyed by his brother. While previous resignations had been accepted with regret and any evidences of discord in the congregation excluded from the records, Mr. Johns found "a divided people and the church in an unhappy

state" but he promptly endeavored to overcome the effects of the vacancies, the declined calls and the resignations which had occurred since the departure of his brother so that, soon after, R. H. Marshall was able to write that "through the coöperation of rector, vestry and people, we have been enabled to surmount many of our embarrassments and the congregation has become an united and happy people". This condition manifested itself in an awakened interest and activity in the congregation. The neglected condition of the church building was remedied by a thorough cleaning and by white-washing the interior, and an earnest effort was made to extinguish the accumulated parish debt. The need of the long desired parsonage was brought to the attention of the congregation with such emphasis and with such an encouraging response that subscriptions were solicited in order to raise \$1,500.00 for the purchase of a lot on which to build. This effort met with such success that the lot now occupied by the masonic temple was purchased and a well arranged and comfortable building erected, which was to serve for the next forty years as the residence of the rectors of the parish. As recorded by Mr. Johns:

"In the years 1832 and 1833 the vestry, sustained by the congregation resolved to erect and accordingly did erect the building which is now used as a Rectory. The means by which this was accomplished were derived chiefly from a legacy left by the late Dr. William Potts, amounting to somewhere about \$2,400. The congregation enlarged this sum by liberal subscriptions amounting to something like \$1,850. A lot was purchased on Church Street at \$1,200, and a convenient house was built. Before entering it with his family, the members of the congregation very generously provided several articles of furniture for the house.

Dr. William B. Tyler sent a mahogany sideboard.

Mr. Robert Stokes sent a dozen and a half handsomely finished parlour chairs.

Mr. Richard Potts sent a settee for the entry, a large press for the front chamber and a half a dozen yellow chairs for same.

Mrs. Ross sent a handsome wash stand with basin, pitcher, etc.

Mrs. Eleanor Potts sent a carpet for the front parlour and a rug.

Mrs. William Schley sent a large double bed-stead and a quantity of towels, also a number of articles for the pantry.

Mrs. Basil Norris sent a mahogany bureau.

Mrs. Raymond sent half a dozen green chairs for chamber.

Mrs. Eleanor Johnson sent a pair of brass and-irons with shovel and tongs.

Mrs. Fanny McPherson sent a tea set of Liverpool.

Mrs. Baltzell sent two handsome pitchers, a bed quilt and some toweling with articles for use in the family.

Mrs. Marshall sent three mahogany dining tables.

Miss Ann M. Inglis sent an entry lamp.

Mrs. William Tyler sent two lamps for mantel piece.

These with other articles were placed in the parsonage, for which I desire to record my gratitude and for the generous donors my prayers to the God of All Grace that they may have the promised reward (Matthew 10-40, 41 & 42) both in this world and in that which is to come.

Dec. 29, 1835

H. V. D. Johns"

In December, 1832, by resolution of the vestry, and not by deed, that portion of the All Saints Street property which was situated on the North side of Carroll Creek became the property of Stuart Gaither, in consideration of the sum of \$50.00. Due to its inaccessibility, this land had not been used for parish purposes but the church yard, facing on All Saints Street, remained in the possession of the parish and, after the

erection of the church on Court Street, in 1813, was maintained as the parish burying ground. This continued use of a small plot for nearly one hundred years had exhausted its capacity to such an extent that in many instances the ground had been made to do double duty and rigid restrictions as to its use became necessary. The privilege of its free use was now confined to pew holders and their families and from others a fee of \$50.00 for each interment was required. Provision was made for the burial of slaves and colored members in a lot outside of and adjoining, on the west, the enclosed grave yard, and through the efforts of the vestry an Act was passed by the legislature empowering the city authorities to close Middle Alley in order that the burying ground might be extended eastward. This, however, does not appear to have been accomplished and the problem of interment facilities continued to embarrass the church authorities until the opening of Mt. Olivet Cemetery in 1854. After that date interments became few and removals to the new cemetery were so numerous that a natural loss of interest in the old grave yard resulted and, with the passing of years, its proper maintenance became so difficult that in 1913 all the remains of those formerly buried there were carefully and reverently removed to Mt. Olivet. Thus passed the old parish burying ground which in past years had been made the final resting place for many of the most prominent people of Frederick and for a number of the former rectors. While comparatively few of the remains could be identified at the time of removal, it is known that amongst those buried there were Thomas Johnson, First Governor of Maryland, and his brother Joshua Johnson, First U. S. Consul to London and the father of Mrs. John Quincy Adams; the wife of John Hanson, theoretically the first President of the United States; Rev. Thomas Bacon, compiler of

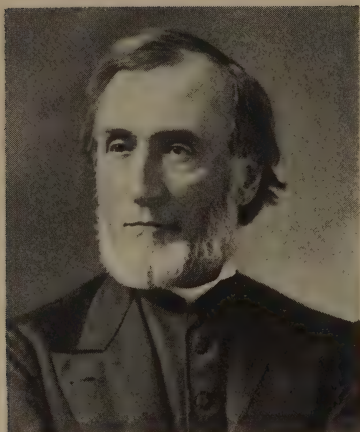
“Bacon’s Laws of Maryland”; Dr. John Tyler, said to have been the first oculist in America; Gen. Roger Nelson, of Revolutionary fame; Lieutenant H. F. Harrison, of the U. S. Navy and a number of others whose names suggest the prominent and representative families of Frederick. Of the total of 324 remains, it was possible to identify about 70 and all were reinterred in the plot in Mt. Olivet, consisting of ten lots, for which perpetual care was provided.

In his Convention Report for 1834, Mr. Johns had the pleasure of reporting that the parsonage had been completed, that the church had been repaired and thoroughly furnished, a chapel built by John Brien, Sr., at his works called “Catoctin” and a missionary employed who officiated at Catoctin, Point of Rocks and at Brownsville, in Pleasant Valley. In his letter of resignation, which was soon to follow, Mr. Johns states:

“I may be in error, but I trust I shall leave the parish in a better condition in matters spiritual and temporal than I found it. I think our communion is more numerous; our schools better attended and our pews better occupied. . . . Such representations have been made to me of the want of additional laborers in Baltimore, where with a population of over one hundred thousand souls we have but three pulpits regularly supplied with clergy, that I have been constrained to view it as a field of Missionary effort—I dare not refuse.”

On September 7, 1836, at a special meeting of the vestry the resignation of Mr. Johns was presented as a result of a call to Trinity Church, Baltimore. Action upon this unexpected resignation was deferred, pending a reply from Mr. Johns to the emphatic and sincere protest, remarkable for its phraseology and its able presentation of arguments, prepared by R. H. Marshall but, Mr. Johns adhering to his original determination, his resignation was later accepted and in the same year,

impelled by a high sense of duty and in a spirit of self sacrifice, he moved to Baltimore, where for two years he labored under adverse conditions in an attempt to revive and reorganize a decadent church. At the end of these two years the church was sold for debt and the work abandoned. Mr. Johns later succeeded his brother at Christ Church, in the same city. He died in 1859, aged 59.



REV. JOSHUA PETERKIN

CHAPTER XI

REV. JOSHUA PETERKIN

AS the resignation of Mr. Johns came so unexpectedly and as his removal followed so soon, the vestry was not prepared for a prompt selection of his successor and six months were spent in correspondence and inquiries before a meeting was called for the purpose of electing a rector. On March 15, 1837, a call was sent the Rev. Henry S. Kepler and that this was the result of negotiations and did not come as a surprise is shown by the immediate acceptance of the call in a letter dated the following day. This call provided for a salary of \$800.00 and the use of the rectory. As the date of Mr. Kepler's ordination to the diaconate is given as 1837, it may be presumed that All Saints' was his first charge. His letter of acceptance expresses his feeling of timidity and sense of responsibility but his confidence in his future appears in the entry made by him in the parish register: "June 22, 1837—Married in Washington City, by the Rev. H. H. Bean, the Rev. Henry S. Kepler, Rector of this church, to Miss Rebecca, only daughter of Dr. Grafton D. Hanson, of Washington City." Another notation by Mr. Kepler states: "May 12, 1837—A very handsome Baptismal Font was this day presented to the church by Mr. George Murdock Tyler."

While Mr. Kepler recognized his own "limited capacity and inexperience" in assuming charge of All Saints', the time spent in the parish was a period of rapid development for his abilities and, at the end of one year, he presented his resignation in order to accept a call to St. Andrew's, Baltimore, as successor to the Rev. Henry V. D. Johns. In giving a summary of his work and accomplishments at All Saints' he says:

The following sums have been collected in this parish during the year for charitable and benevolent purposes:

Contributions at Communion Services	\$50.43
For Sunday School Union of P. E. Church.....	50.00
Library of Alexandria Seminary	50.00
Education Society Alexandria Seminary.....	23.00
Maryland Colonization Society.....	19.00
Parochial Library of this church.....	11.18
By a benevolent lady of this congregation to aid in building the Orphan House	1000.00
The ladies also realized by a Fair for the purpose \$370, and also the sum of \$672.42 from private sale of articles of their manufacture	1042.42
From a family, Missionary box for Foreign Missions ..	50.00
Collected in the church for Foreign and Domestic Missions	28.20

This statement is interesting as an indication of the inclination, rather than the ability, of the congregation to contribute to objects other than those of actual parish maintenance. Prior to this time, all efforts of the rector and congregation had been directed toward the payment of the salary of the minister and the care of the property but this statement of Mr. Kepler gives evidence of a realization of other responsibilities and the probable results of education. The amounts appearing under the different items, particularly for missions, will seem small but it would be unfair to criticise, for it must be remembered that the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Church was still in its infancy and not until 1828 was the "recommendation" made that an annual collection be made in each church for the cause of missions. Apportionments, every member canvasses and duplex envelopes were unknown and contributions were entirely voluntary and uninfluenced except by the zeal and preaching ability of the minister.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Kepler the vestry, adhering to precedent, again turned to a man, young in years and in the ministry, to fill the position of rector and, in the same month in which Mr. Kepler's resignation was received, a call was sent the Rev. Upton Beall, a native of Prince George's County, who had been or-

dained the year previous. Mr. Beall accepted the call under date of April 14, 1838 and wrote in part:

“I have concluded to accept the invitation though I do it with much fear and trembling. I hope your congregation do not expect anything more than plain, very plain preaching. None other do I promise; none other can I give. I am, as you are aware, as yet young in the ministry and have necessarily cultivated to a limited degree the habit of extemporizing.”

The nature of the work done by Mr. Beall is not disclosed by the records and his short administration seems to have been devoid of note-worthy events or accomplishments. He remained in the parish for a little less than three years and when, on February 15, 1841, he resigned it was to move to Norfolk where he died in 1847. In resigning, Mr. Beall refers to his deep feeling of attachment for the people of All Saints' and to the kindness and affection with which he had been treated but the short duration of his stay in Frederick, as well as that of his predecessor and the promptness with which their resignations were accepted, followed immediately by the election of their successors, suggest requested resignations and this probability is emphasized by a statement made subsequently by Dr. Wm. B. Tyler in connection with a contemplated request for the resignation of a later rector: “I answered that I would never, if I could possibly avoid it, be concerned in a case involving that issue, having witnessed much trouble and mortification in the case of two of his predecessors.” It may be unfair and possibly unwise to attempt to read between lines written a century ago but the records themselves show that, in the thirteen years which had elapsed since the departure of Mr. John Johns, several calls had been declined, periods of vacancy had existed, and the congregation had been served by five different clergymen for varying lengths of time. That the resignation of Mr. Beall was expected is shown

by the fact that when it was received his successor had already been selected and, at the same meeting of the vestry, the Rev. Joshua Peterkin was unanimously elected rector, the registrar being instructed to forward the formal call and to urge his acceptance.

The story of All Saints' would not be complete were not mention made of the establishment, at about this time, of the "Orphan House and Episcopal Free School Society of All Saints' Church." As early as 1833 the lot on which the present orphanage stands was occupied by a small building in which was conducted the "School of Industry", a free school. As the attendance of this school increased from eight to thirty-two scholars the idea of an Orphan Home and School developed in the minds of the ladies of the congregation and by a series of "Fairs" a fund for the erection of a suitable building was started. In March, 1838, an Act of Incorporation was passed by the Maryland Legislature and the building was erected in 1839 by George Cole. This was made possible largely through the generosity of Mrs. Eleanor Potts who conveyed the lot upon which the Orphan House now stands to the trustees, the lot having been purchased by her for one thousand dollars from the "Vestry and Council of the Lutheran Church, Fredericktown". The first Board of Managers was composed of Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, Mrs. Catharine W. Ross, Mrs. Ruth Baltzell, Mrs. Richard Potts, Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, Mrs. Richard Trapnell, Mrs. Mary B. Tyler, Mrs. Fanny McPherson, Mrs. Louisa Mantz, Mrs. Richard H. Marshall, Mrs. Susan B. Hanson and Miss Ruth D. Swearingen, and the original Trustees were Richard Potts, Davis Richardson, Basil Norris, Richard H. Marshall and William J. Ross. For almost a century this institution has been a haven for many orphan children and in the world today are many useful women who can refer with pleasant memories to the

time when they were taught to read, write and sew at All Saints' Orphanage and School. In 1856, Richard Potts wrote: "The congregation of All Saints' is in a prosperous condition, a new and beautiful church having been built, in a short time will be ready for consecration. But whatever gratulation may be allowable upon the result, the most sparkling gem in their diadem will ever be this hopeful nursery and home for the little ones."

On May 9, 1841, the Rev. Joshua Peterkin became the rector of All Saints' Parish. He was a native of Baltimore and a graduate of the Virginia Seminary. After his ordination in 1837, he had charge of St. Andrew's and St. James' Churches in Baltimore and, in 1839, went to St. Andrew's in Washington County from which place he came to Frederick. He was not long in gaining the respect and affection of his people and his duties, both administrative and pastoral, were discharged so faithfully and with such zeal that a decided impetus was given to the parish growth. In 1842 he reported three Sunday Schools with thirty five teachers, and in the same year the Rev. Joshua Morsell became Mr. Peterkin's assistant, conducting one of the schools and preaching on Sunday afternoons at a Mission in a school room at the upper end of the town. Mr. Peterkin's labors were made more effective by changes in the territorial lines of the parish which were made by the creation of St. Paul's Parish (Adamstown), and Ascension Parish (Westminster) which received approximately one-half of its territory from All Saints'. By these changes in the boundaries of the parish, Mr. Peterkin was able to concentrate his attention upon a more compact territory and through his leadership and the hearty coöperation of the people, the work prospered and grew, not only in the immediate congregation but also in other sections of the county. That Mr. Peterkin was imbued with a true missionary spirit is

shown by his activity within the lines of his own parish and by his appointment as agent for the Domestic Missionary Society. This appointment necessitated his frequent and, at times, prolonged absence from Frederick and in 1846 the work of All Saints' was placed in the temporary charge of the Rev. C. W. Thompson. Residing in the parish and officiating regularly at Hammond's School House (New Market) and at Catoctin were the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, Sr. and the Rev. H. T. Wilcoxon, both serving as missionaries from All Saints' and developing work which resulted in the later organization of independent parishes. Also, in 1846, appears a report to Bishop Whittingham as follows:

"Since March 31, 1845, I have been occupied as teacher in the English Department of Frederick Academy. Since last Convention I have preached 18 times, baptised two children and assisted occasionally at the administration of the Lord's Supper.
 THOMAS BARROW."

Mr. Peterkin's own report for 1846 stated:

"Since the undersigned took charge of the parish in 1841, the number of communicants have been steadily increasing up to the present year. He is sorry now to report a decrease. Several families have moved away and the additions have not compensated for the loss. In other respects, however, he has good reason to be encouraged at the result of his labors. The Rev. Joseph Trapnell, Sr. is still engaged in missionary efforts in the remoter parts of the parish and, it is believed, is not laboring in vain.
 J. PETERKIN"

In his report to the Convention for the same year, Bishop Whittingham says:

"On Thursday, October the 2nd, at night, I said Evening prayer and preached in All Saints' Church, Frederick. The next day I preached and administered the Lord's Supper in the morning and at night preached and confirmed twelve persons in the same church."

Almost immediately upon his arrival in Frederick, indeed so soon that it would appear as awaiting him, a communication was addressed to Mr. Peterkin in regard to the use of the Ante-Communion Service. This obvious desire on the part of the congregation for a shortened form of Morning Prayer was met by Mr. Peterkin in the following reply:

“WM. J. ROSS, ESQ.

DEAR SIR;

“I have received your favor of the 20th conveying to me an expression of the vestry and people of All Saints’ Parish in relation to the omission of the Ante-Communion Service. In reply I would state that I have used that service as a matter of preference only and I do not conceive it to be imperatively enjoined upon me, so that I am quite willing to omit it as no “question of Principle” is involved and as it is generally felt that such a course will, in this community, be more likely to promote the interests of the church.

“In conclusion, it is my duty to say that in this and similar matters I must still hold myself altogether free to act as occasion may require.

With great regard, dear Sir I remain Yours truly

J. PETERKIN

22d May, 1841”

Under the wise guidance of Mr. Peterkin the work of the parish continued to make good progress and, under favorable conditions for its future prosperity, the parish was now entering upon the second hundred years of its existence. It is difficult to understand why this anniversary was not appropriately celebrated or, at least, recognized; but the absence of any reference either by record or tradition to the passing of the century shows that, if not overlooked, this important birthday was ignored and the opportunity to use it as an inspiration and incentive was thus lost.

During his stay in Frederick, Mr. Peterkin occupied the parish parsonage, just east of the present site of the

Y. M. C. A. This parsonage was, in 1846, made more comfortable through the introduction of hydrant water, dependence for water having heretofore been upon a private well or the public pumps. Here Mr. Peterkin's son, George W. Peterkin, as a bare footed boy spent a portion of his early life and received in the church school the foundations of his religious life which, in later years, culminated in his election as Bishop of West Virginia.

The causes or motives which led to Mr. Peterkin's departure from Frederick can only be conjectured as there are no signs of friction between rector and vestry, or people. There exists the mere record that, on July 26, 1847, he presented his resignation to take effect the following September, or sooner if his successor could be found. This successor had not, as in previous instances, been provided for and it was not until the date named by Mr. Peterkin that his resignation became effective. At that time he retired to Zion Parish (Urbana) where for two years he acted as rector and conducted a private school. In 1849 he moved to Richmond and served for a long term as rector of Old St. James' Church.



REV. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON

CHAPTER XII

REV. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON

SOON after Mr. Peterkin's retirement, the vestry met and elected the Rev. William N. Pendleton rector. Mr. Pendleton was a native of Virginia and a graduate of the West Point Military Academy where he had stood fifth in his class. Upon graduating he was assigned to the artillery but, after a few years of service, he was returned to the Academy as instructor in mathematics. Influenced to some extent by the political conditions which then existed and desirous of greater freedom in his family life, he resigned from the army in 1833 and for several years taught in Delaware and later, as organizer and first principal, he was in charge of the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria. In 1837 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Moore, of Virginia, and while he was teaching in Baltimore, and in temporary charge of Sherwood Chapel, Baltimore County, the call to All Saints' was received and promptly accepted. Mr. Pendleton assumed charge of All Saints' on October 24, 1847 at a salary of \$800.00 "with the enjoyment of the parsonage and the furniture thereto belonging" and with the further pledge of such funds as might be produced by the pew rents, not exceeding a total money income to the rector of \$1,000.00. In writing of her father, Mr. Pendleton's daughter says:

"Outside of Baltimore and Washington there was no more desirable or influential parish in the diocese. The people were accustomed to learning, eloquence, personal piety and sound doctrine and not disposed to choose a pastor unworthy in these respects to succeed such predecessors. The parsonage was comfortable and partly furnished. The society of the town was intelligent and cultivated and received

the newcomers with cordiality. The girls were taught solely by their parents but the only son was sent to the excellent school of Mr. Bonsall."

By birth, education, personal piety and diligence, Mr. Pendleton was fully qualified to meet the demands of his position as rector of All Saints'; and both history and the testimony of those who remembered him give evidence of his conscientious and effective work. In addition to his two Sunday and two week-day services, he was accustomed to minister at the alms house and jail and to hold services at Liberty and Catoctin, and also to marry and bury for miles around Frederick. Nor were his useful efforts confined to his clerical duties; the stone bridge on East Patrick Street, which he designed and the construction of which he superintended, was for many years a monument to his engineering skill.

Arriving in Frederick and finding unpaid salary due his predecessor, Mr. Pendleton was impressed with the weakness of the financial system of the parish and his early efforts were directed toward its improvement. Provision was soon made for systematic weekly offerings by both adults and children and increased offerings for missions and charitable purposes were urged and obtained. A definite method of administering such funds was also inaugurated.

After a long lapse of years, it is difficult to realize and understand the bitterness of the controversies and the strong party lines which then divided the Church and nowhere were these of a more marked character or more distressing than in Maryland. Mr. Pendleton was a pronounced "Low" Churchman and in the General Convention of 1850, at Cincinnati, he was prominent and aggressive in the effort then made to limit the prerogatives of the bishops. Bishop Whittingham, himself, believed in and claimed these prerogatives almost without limitation so that it was only natural that a

clash should occur at the time of the bishop's later visitation to All Saints'. As the service was appointed for the evening, the question as to the bishop's right to administer the Communion caused no difficulty but, in arranging for the service, both the bishop and the rector claimed the right to pronounce the Absolution and neither yielding, notwithstanding a resort to prayers, the bishop remained in the vestry room while Evening Prayer was said by Mr. Pendleton, after which he entered the chancel for his sermon and for confirmation.

In his Churchmanship, Mr. Pendleton had the complete sympathy and approval of his vestry and congregation and in all respects the early years of his administration were harmonious and happy, marked by energetic and acceptable services on the part of the rector and by the complete coöperation of the congregation. Unfortunately, this pleasing relation between pastor and people was destroyed by the same disagreement which, it seems, had occasioned the resignation of several of Mr. Pendleton's predecessors, and which resulted in such antagonisms, not only between rector and vestry but within the congregation itself, that the entire administration of Mr. Pendleton may be referred to as a painful era in the history of All Saints'.

Upon his arrival in Frederick, Mr. Pendleton could not fail to see, what his vestry was either unable or unwilling to realize, that the building in which the congregation worshipped was in every way, both as to location and condition, inappropriate to the financial ability of the congregation and its members' style of private living. It is probably true that the aggressive activity displayed by Mr. Pendleton in urging the erection of a new church was due to his military training and experiences and that he was lacking in diplomacy but it is certain that his efforts and criticisms were resented by the strong and positive characters which at that time

composed the vestry and this opposition resulted in official and personal controversies that could only end in a severance of the parochial relations. This end was hastened by a sermon delivered and published by Mr. Pendleton on the text "See now, I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of God dwelleth within curtains", in which he severely and, it was claimed, offensively criticised the congregation and the building in which it was content to worship. Under date of June 21, 1853, Mr. Pendleton wrote the vestry: "After the distinct expression last night, uttered by a leading member of the vestry and apparently acquiesced in by others present, that since the sermon respecting the condition of the church, which I deemed it my duty to deliver and print for their use, my ministrations are unacceptable to a large part of the congregation and useless to all; I seem required to say that subsequently to the duties of one more Sabbath I will not obtrude myself upon those who are offended with the truth from my lips". Mr. Pendleton's formal and original resignation was dated April 30, 1853 and was to become effective after the expiration of six months but the personal features of the controversy had continued with such bitterness, culminating with the references in his sermon, that on July 3rd he delivered his final sermon and retired from the parish, leaving behind him in the parish register an entry which was described as "an interpolation of the personal grievances and bickerings of said rector and other members of the congregation for the perpetual record thereof". This "interpolation" was, however, soon removed by order of the vestry and a lengthy statement by the vestry substituted.

Mr. Pendleton's annual reports to the Convention were merely statistical but, from other sources, items of interest are obtainable and it appears that, in the Convention of 1853, the application of Emmanuel

Church, Allegany County, to be set apart as a parish, was granted, it being then enacted "That all that part of All Saints' Parish which is within the limits of Allegany County be and is hereby erected into a new parish by the name of Emmanuel Parish"; and, in the report of the Committee on Parochial Contributions to the Diocese, All Saints' is credited with \$68.00, paid through Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, Lay Delegate, this sum being the largest amount paid by any congregation in the diocese. At this time, Bishop Whittingham was in Europe, owing to ill health, and Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, acting for the Bishop of Maryland, reported that "On Tuesday in Easter Week, preached and confirmed eighteen persons in All Saints', Frederick". While performing similar duties in 1852, Bishop Henshaw, of Rhode Island, who had been rector of St. Peter's, Baltimore, for twenty six years, was stricken with apoplexy in Frederick and died there.

At this important and, in some respects, interesting period of the parish existence, the organization was as follows:

Vestry:

RICHARD POTTS
WM. B. TYLER
WM. TYLER
R. H. MARSHALL

BASIL NORRIS
EDWARD TRAIL
WM. WATERS
WM. J. ROSS

Wardens:

GEORGE W. DELAPLAINE AND LEWIS MEDTART

Registrar — WILLIAM J. ROSS
Treasurer — THOMAS W. MORGAN
Sexton — SAMUEL HALLER

For over twenty five years the position of choir leader had been filled by George Webster, who now asked to be relieved, and, in February, 1852, the responsibility for the church music was placed with Henry V. D. Johns, Jr., who was elected leader and organist at a salary of \$50.00. This engagement was of short duration and, after a brief period of service by a Mr. Danner, the following communication was received by the vestry:

"June 20, 1853

To the Vestry of All Saints' Parish.

GENTLEMEN:

I will engage to procure a leader and organist for the choir at the rate of \$75.00 per annum and free pew rent from date of agreement.

ANNIE CAMPBELL"

With the evident desire on the part of the vestry to make such a connection indefinite as to time and experimental, Miss Campbell's services were engaged upon the basis of \$1.50 per Sunday and she then entered upon a term of forty six years, marked by efficient skill and faithful devotion to duty.

A satisfactory idea regarding the personnel of the congregation is obtainable from the following list of pew owners:

1 — ELIZA C. GARDNER	31 — BENJ. G. FITZHUGH
2 — MISSES SWEARINGEN	32 — GEO. M. POTTS
3 — LOUISA MANTZ	33 — E. M. POTTS
4 — THO. SAPPINGTON	34 — BASIL NORRIS
5	35 — WILLIAM TYLER
6	36 — MISSES TURNER
7	37 — REV. JOS. TRAPNELL
8 — MRS. JOS. W. STALLINGS	38
9 — LEWIS MEDTART	39
10 — A. J. HAMMOND	40
11 — RICHARD POTTS	41 — A. B. HANSON
12 — JOS. M. PALMER	42 — WM. TYLER
13 — ANTHONY KIMMEL	43 — BASIL NORRIS
14 — J. M. CASSADAY	44 — MRS. GAITHER
15 — FANNY MCPHERSON	45 — ROBERT Y. STOKES
16 — R. H. MARSHALL	46 — JNO. MCPHERSON, OF W.
17 — S. W. SAWTELL	47 — WILLIAM J. ROSS
18 — JACOB M. KUNKEL	48 — MRS. GOLDSBOROUGH
19 — THOS. W. MORGAN	49 — CHAS. SCHLEY
20 — HORATIO WATERS	50 — JOSIAH JONES AND ED SCHLEY
21 — THEO. F. COCKEY	51 — M. B. LUCKETT
22 — LEWIS G. KEMP	52 — EDWARD TRAIL
23	53 — JOHN SIFFORD
24 — WORTHINGTON JOHNSON	54
25 — PHILIP LOWE	55 — LEWIS DILL
26 — MRS. WM. M. BEALL	56 — WILLIAM ROSS
27 — HENRY McELFRESH	57 — WILLIAM ROSS
28 — MRS. GRAHAME	58 — MRS. JNO. THOMAS
29 — JNO. I. WILLSON	59 — THOMAS WADE
30 — R. H. MARSHALL	60 — WILLIAM B. TYLER

61 — WILLIAM B. TYLER	76 — RECTOR
62 — WILLIAM B. TYLER	77
63 — MRS. JNO. DILL	78
64 — NATH'L VERNON	79
65 — GEORGE WEBSTER	80
66 — GEO. W. DELAPLAINE	81
67 — JESSE S. BONSALE	82
68 — JNO. BALDERSON	83 — ABNER CAMPBELL
69	84
70 — RICHARD DORSEY	85
71	86
72 — HENRY KEHLER, JR.	87 — JNO. MINES
73 — WILLIAM WATERS	88
74 — VALENTINE BIRELY	89
75 — JNO. BALTZELL	90

After leaving Frederick, Mr. Pendleton accepted a call to Grace Church, Lexington, Virginia, and moved there with his family. The congregation was small and poor and could offer a salary of only six hundred dollars, to which the Domestic Missionary Society added six hundred dollars. Influenced, however, by the opportunity for contact with the large number of men in the two colleges and the advantages for educating his only son, Mr. Pendleton took charge of the parish and continued there until the outbreak of the Civil War when he felt it his duty, owing to his military education, to offer his services to his native state. He began as Captain of the Rockbridge Battery but was rapidly promoted until he became a Major General and Chief of Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia. Markers now in place at Gettysburg indicate the prominent position occupied by him during that engagement. Both during and after the war, he was the intimate friend of Gen. Robert E. Lee. When Lee became the President of Washington College, he served as a vestryman in Mr. Pendleton's church and when he died in 1870, and was buried on the campus of the college, Mr. Pendleton conducted the service. During Mr. Pendleton's later life he bent his best energies to the task of erecting a new church in Lexington as a memorial to General Lee. Mr. Pendleton died in Lexington in 1883 and his own funeral was the first service held in the new church.

Although Mr. Pendleton's early efforts, upon coming to All Saints', were directed toward a reform in the financial methods, both as to collections and disbursements, the vestry and congregation remained consistent with their previous record and, when Mr. Pendleton left Frederick, an auditing committee of the vestry reported \$290.44 due him. This amount was promptly ordered paid by the treasurer and the members of the vestry pledged themselves "to make the amount good in the hands of Mr. Morgan".



REV. CHARLES SEYMOUR

CHAPTER XIII

ERECTION OF PRESENT CHURCH

THE result of the conflict between Mr. Pendleton and members of his congregation, which had led to his retirement, was that the immediate responsibilities of the parish devolved upon the vestry, and its members were now free to act upon their uninfluenced initiative. This freedom was not complete for, if as in the case of David of old the actual erection of the church was to be accomplished by and credited to his successor, the efforts and words of Mr. Pendleton had left their impress and had brought the congregation to a realization of the undesirable features of its house of worship. An issue had been presented which could not be ignored nor should it be supposed that Mr. Pendleton was without friends and adherents in his earnest advocacy of a new church in a new location. The vestry could hardly be expected to assume and execute the plans to which they had been so antagonistic and, in an attempt to be consistent and to vindicate their position, they suggested the alteration and improvement of the church in order to overcome the criticisms which had been made. With this in view, Charles W. Haller was employed to make an examination of the building and to report on the cost of remodelling, but upon receipt of this report, which stated that the building was structurally in a dangerous condition and that remodelling would be expensive and unsatisfactory, the vestry decided that a new church to cost about \$12,000.00 should be erected upon the site of the old one. Preliminary provisions were made for the solicitation of subscriptions and plans were about to be procured when, early in 1854, Col. Kunkel offered his lot on Church Street to the vestry

“for the consideration of his obligation to Mr. C. E. Trail, being a note for \$3,250.00 with interest thereon” and this proposition was accepted. (Liber E. S. No. 8, F. 180)

In the meantime, attempts were being made to fill the vacant rectorship and it is reasonable to surmise that, in view of the recent experiences of Mr. Pendleton and his virtually forced resignation, the position was not looked upon by his brother clergymen as attractive or inviting. An unsuccessful effort was made to secure the return of Mr. Peterkin and calls were declined by the Rev. Messrs. Dudley A. Tyng and Charles D. Coopes but the call to the Rev. Charles Seymour, of Brooklyn, was accepted and he came to All Saints' with the understanding that the rector, vestry and congregation were to coöperate in the early erection of a church on the Church Street site. Thus, after the unfortunate controversy with Mr. Pendleton, a decision was made and plans were adopted which were in exact conformity with the advice and wishes expressed by him. Without delay, Mr. Seymour entered into correspondence with Richard Upjohn & Co., of New York, and requested plans for a building to cost not more than \$12,000.00 and to seat approximately five hundred people. That the choice of Mr. Upjohn was a happy one is well proved by All Saints' itself. He was then prominent in his profession, having gained fame as an ecclesiastical architect by his beautiful and well known Trinity Church at the head of Wall Street in New York, and while preparing plans for All Saints' he was also designing the present Old St. Paul's in Baltimore. In anticipation of the construction of the church, attempts were made to procure additional land from the Central Bank and to purchase the dwelling of Grayson Eichelberger for use as a rectory but failure to obtain these was not allowed to cause delay in construction and,

under the building committee of William J. Ross, Edward Trail, George W. Delaplaine and Jacob M. Kunkel, prompt and satisfactory progress was made. As the contract with Mr. Upjohn provided merely for furnishing plans and not for supervision, Charles W. Haller was employed as superintendent of construction and the work, begun in the summer of 1854, had by the 10th of the following April reached such a stage that on that day the corner stone was laid by Bishop Whittingham in the presence of the Rev. Messrs. Allen, Trevitt, Rich and Harrell and the rector. Within the corner stone were placed:

Names of Chief Magistrate of the Federal Govern-
 ment and President of the Senate
 of Governor of Maryland
 of Officers of County and City of Frederick
 of the Bishop of the Diocese
 of the Rector of All Saints' Parish
 of Vestry of the Parish
 of Building Committee
 of Architects
 of Builder and Carpenters
 of Brick and Stone Contractor
 Bible and Prayer Book
 Copies of Journals of General and Diocesan
 Conventions
 Protestant Churchman
 Episcopal Recorder
 News Papers of Frederick City

The progress in construction was necessarily accompanied by financial demands upon the congregation but this feature seems to have been properly anticipated and funds were available whenever required. This condition was accomplished through subscriptions to the building fund, the initial subscription of \$15,000.00 being based upon an estimated cost of approximately \$12,000.00. Within a month after the laying of the corner stone it became apparent that the \$15,000.00

already subscribed would not be sufficient for the erection of the building and further subscriptions were solicited, to be followed later by the third subscription. The total amount obtained as a result of the three subscriptions was \$23,650.00. and of this amount over one-half was subscribed by six individuals. The individual subscriptions were as follows:

Basil Norris	\$2,000.00	William B. Tyler	\$1,250.00
R. H. Marshall	2,000.00	William J. Ross	1,250.00
Richard Potts	2,000.00	R. Dorsey	500.00
Chas. E. Trail	2,000.00	William Tyler	1,000.00
J. M. Kunkel	2,000.00	A. B. Hanson	500.00
E. M. Potts	2,000.00	Edward Trail	500.00
John L. Wilson	450.00	William Waters	675.00
Geo. M. Potts	400.00	R. Y. Stokes	400.00
J. M. Palmer	200.00	Francis Markell	200.00
G. W. Delaplaine	300.00	Geo. F. Webster	150.00
Ross Johnson	150.00	G. Johnson	150.00
Val. Birely	100.00	Thos. Sappington	100.00
Worthington Johnson	200.00	Bradley T. Johnson	200.00
John Sifford	100.00	George Webster	50.00
R. H. McGill	150.00	C. D. McPherson	50.00
Horatio Waters	50.00	Philip Lowe	50.00
Worthington Ross	50.00	Louisa Mantz	50.00
M. B. Luckett	125.00	Margaret Gaither	25.00
George Murdock	25.00	Anthony Kimmel	25.00
Henry Kehler	25.00	Catharine W. Ross	500.00
John W. Ross	500.00	Geo. R. Dennis	500.00
J. McPherson, of W	100.00	W. P. Maulsby	150.00
Lewis Kemp	100.00	Chas. Goldsborough	50.00
Albert Ritchie, M. D.	100.00	Catharine McPherson	50.00
D. C. Johnson	50.00	J. A. Johnson	50.00
E. Swearingen	50.00		

The erection of the new church may very properly be considered the outstanding feature of Mr. Seymour's administration and, while there is no reason to doubt that his ministrations to the parents of the passing generation were acceptable and successful, the records for the period refer almost entirely to the construction of the church and the efforts to finance it. The church will probably always be known as an "Upjohn Church" and, as the executive head of the parish, Mr. Seymour's name will be identified with its successful erection but to the interest and labor of the building committee and

more particularly to its chairman, William J. Ross, is due the credit for its substantial character and the faithfulness with which the plans and specifications of the architect were executed.

From the time of the laying of the corner stone until the completion of the edifice, the work continued without interruption by labor troubles or differences in opinion in the congregation. The conservative temperament of the congregation, however, was shown when the rector was requested to write Mr. Upjohn and ask whether the pews were to be constructed as to admit of kneeling in the position in which the parishioners had been accustomed, with their faces to the seats, and in replying the architect reported that the pews would, in this respect, conform to the wishes of the congregation.

A statement of the various contracts made by the vestry is interesting as showing construction costs for that period and naming those identified in different capacities with the building of the church. From the report of the building committee the following items are obtained:

Upjohn & Co., Fee as agreed	\$730.00	
Stone for Foundation, from Lutheran Church, L. F. Coppersmith, Chairman Building Com- mittee, @ \$.62½ per perch.	108.25	
Laying Stone, Sam. Hergesheimer @ \$1.62½	1,348.75	
Brown Stone, from Brainerd & Co., Portland, Conn., via water to Balto. then B. & O. R. R. Anderson & Lyeth, contract to furnish, fit and set. Contract \$3,488.50. Total including extras.	4,247.49	
Brick, Geo. M. Nusz, Contractor. Brick fur- nished by N. T. Haller @ \$.80 per 1000.		
Brick	\$1,517.90	
Labor.	850.00	
Lime	172.42	
Sand.	107.20	2,647.52
Slating, W. D. Edwards, Contractor. Assigned to John Macomber	912.00	
Plastering, Dominie & Sloan, Balto	828.00	
Stained Glass, Sharp & Steel, N. Y. Contract . . .	633.70	

Lumber.

Henry James, Balto.....	\$200.75	
Hanshaw & Markey.....	231.69	
James Whitehill.....	1,337.25	\$1,769.69

Furniture, Geo. Riker, N. Y.

88 Walnut Pews @ \$7.80.....	\$686.00	
5 Benches.....	25.00	
4 Front Panels.....	45.00	
1 Pulpit.....	235.00	
Fald Stool and Lectern.....	40.00	
5 Stalls.....	47.00	
1 Sedelia.....	16.00	
1 Chair.....	33.00	
1 Altar.....	100.00	
Chancel Rail.....	66.00	
Gallery Front and Side.....	125.00	
30 Seat Divisions.....	30.00	
2 Gas Standards, Carved.....	16.00	
56 Boxes.....	25.00	
Insurance.....	12.45	1,501.45

Decorating and Interior Painting.

Henry Sharp, Contract.....	\$652.48	
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Furnaces.

Collins & Co., Balto.....	361.07	
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Upholstery.

W. H. Carryl, N. Y. Contract, 698 feet Cushions.....	553.97	
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Exterior Painting.

L. H. Moberly & Bro.....	211.45	
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Gas Fixtures.

Taylor & Getty, N. Y.....	129.00	
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Piping.

Isabella Gas Co., L. J. Brengle, Treas.....	114.17	
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Organ.

Stevens & Jewett.....	1,136.12	
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Case.

Geo. Riker.....	200.00	1,336.12
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Carpet.

Doremus & Nixon, N. Y.....	407.92	
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Laying.

M. H. Haller & Son.....	37.17	445.09
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Freight and Express.

B. & O. R. R., H. C. Posey, Agent.		
Adams Express Co., V. S. Brunner,		
Agent, per F. A. Markey.....		524.11

Hardware, Oil, Iron, etc.

Charles Mantz.....	409.53	
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Blacksmithing.

John Keefer.....	96.91	
Mark Bishop.....	20.24	117.15

Lightning Rod.

Howard Greentree.....	\$23.75	
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Sundries.

Basil Norris	\$134.63	
A. F. Brengle, Lime	20.25	
Geo. J. Houck, Sand, Hair	8.75	
D. B. McDevitt, Iron, Tin	93.30	
Francis Deakins, Cleaning	11.37	
Central Bank, Railing	85.00	353.30
Henry Steiner & Son, Brick	\$28.78	
Doub & Glaze, Iron Work	259.98	
J. A. Stewart & Son, Locks	24.50	
Francis Fowler, Wire Work	11.28	
Chas. Mensendick, Upholstery	30.63	
Lawson Robinson, Hauling	40.50	
G. & L. Markell, Sundries	8.64	
Upjohn & Co., Pew Numbers	28.70	433.01
		\$20,391.05

"The above with the smaller contracts and expenses make up the total cost of the church."

Labor:

C. W. Haller, Superintendent.

Carpenters:

Philip Buddy
John Hardt
David Kolb

Jas. Elliott

Murray Brish

Hiram Keefer

Sam'l Hergesheimer.

Turning Walnut . . . F. Schroeder
Casting . . . Calvin Page
Stone . . . John Loats
Advertising . . . Maulsby & Davis

Coal . . . B. F. Brown
Insurance . . . Andrew Boyd
Lime and Sand. Hooper Brothers
Sundries . . . Geo. F. Webster

As the erection of the church neared completion, thought was given to the improvement of its environment and the registrar was instructed to coöperate with neighboring property owners and to sign a petition for the grading of Church Street from Public (Court) Street, westward.

The church was opened for use, January 3, 1856, by the Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia and former rector of the parish, there being also present the Rev. Joshua Peterkin, the Rev. Charles Howard and the Rev. Joseph Trapnell; Confirmation followed in the evening. Through the inspiration from these opening services and under the impetus of a new and handsome church edifice the congregation entered upon what promised to be a long and renewed life of growth and service.

With such material changes in the conditions of parish life, it was deemed advisable by the vestry to submit to the congregation estimates of resources and expenditures under these new conditions and the following statement was prepared:

Resources	
Value of Total Pew Rents	\$2,038.00
Unrented	319.00
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	1,719.00
Doubtful	75.00
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	1,644.00
Sunday Collections	240.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,884.00
Expenditures:	
Rector	\$1,000.00
Sexton	150.00
Organist	75.00
Coal	96.00
Wood	30.00
Organ Boy	8.00
Insurance	49.25
Gas	60.00
	<hr/>
	1,468.25
	<hr/>
	415.75
Interest on Debt of \$4,000.00	240.00
	<hr/>
Balance	\$175.75

At the same time the following statement of the cost of the church was submitted:

First Subscription	\$11,225.00
Unpaid	195.00
	<hr/>
	11,030.00
Second Subscription	3,875.00
Pew Subscription	8,550.00
	<hr/>
	23,455.00
Sale of Pews	1,256.00
Mr. Dill's Legacy	235.00
	<hr/>
	24,946.00
Due on Pews	85.00
	<hr/>
	24,861.00
Money Borrowed	3,933.06
	<hr/>
Cost of Church	\$28,794.06

In 1855, by action of the Diocesan Convention the parish boundaries were again altered and All Saints' was relieved of its responsibilities for the northern part of the county by the creation of Catoctin Parish, this being the final parish of the many created from the original territory of All Saints' so that the boundaries as then altered and defined have continued to exist until the present time.

For almost ten years, Mr. Seymour continued to labor quietly and effectively amid happy and harmonious surroundings with the brightest hopes for the future but, for the second time in its history, the work of All Saints' was to be retarded by the evil effects of war. As early as December 12, 1861, Mr. Seymour records the burial of eleven soldiers of the U. S. Army and by the Spring of 1862 the bitterness and party strife resulting from the Civil War began to show its effects in the parish organization. Resignations from the vestry and declinations to serve occurred and the position of Mr. Seymour, a Northerner, as rector was rendered so uncomfortable by Southern sentiment in the vestry and congregation that on May 20, 1862, his resignation to take effect on the following 1st of July was tendered and accepted. Two months later Frederick was occupied in turn by both Northern and Southern Armies preceding the battle of Antietam, which has been described as the bloodiest battle of the Civil War. After that battle, when over four thousand of the wounded were being cared for at one time in the twenty hospitals of Frederick, both old and new Episcopal churches were occupied as hospitals where the ladies of the congregation devoted their merciful energies to relieving the suffering and agonies of the patients. After this occupancy the churches, and the rectory, which had been used as military headquarters, were unfit for service and for eighteen months after Mr. Seymour's departure no effort was made to supply the vacancy, it even being

decided that for purposes of economy no sexton should be employed.

Notwithstanding the fact that sectional sympathies made the selection of a rector difficult, the members of the vestry were not in other respects unmindful of their duties and responsibilities. The organization of the parish was properly maintained by the election at Easter, 1863, of the following:

Vestrymen.

RICHARD POTTS
BASIL NORRIS
G. R. DENNIS
G. W. DELAPLAINE

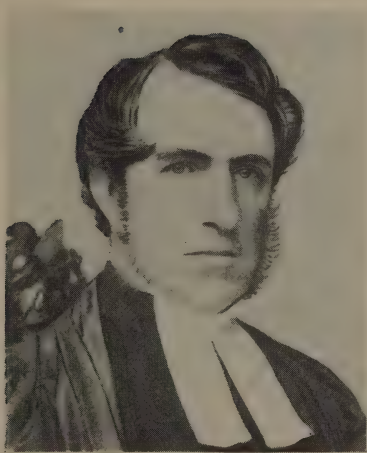
R. H. MCGILL
J. A. LYNCH
WM. J. ROSS
FRANCIS MARKELL.

Wardens.

C. E. TRAIL

JOHN RITCHIE.

Messrs. Delaplaine, McGill and Markell were appointed to have the church cleaned and, if necessary, painted, the pews replaced, furnaces repaired and the church put into condition for public worship. Messrs. Dennis and Lynch were instructed to prepare an account against the United States for rent of the new church and rectory and Mr. Bonsal was consulted in regard to needed improvements in the Sunday School. In the latter part of the same year, party prejudices were overcome and a compromise effected by the election of a former English army officer, the Rev. Marquess M. Dillon, as rector. Mr. Dillon entered upon his duties on November 17, 1863 and the work of the parish was actively resumed. A sexton was employed, further repairs of damage resulting from the hospital occupancy were authorized and Messrs. Ritchie and Lynch were appointed to procure an organist, Mr. Ritchie being given the additional responsibility of organizing a choir. In the following year the old church which ten years before had virtually been condemned was thoroughly repaired at an expense of \$1,500.00 for use as a Sunday School and by dividing its interior height with an additional floor an upper hall was created



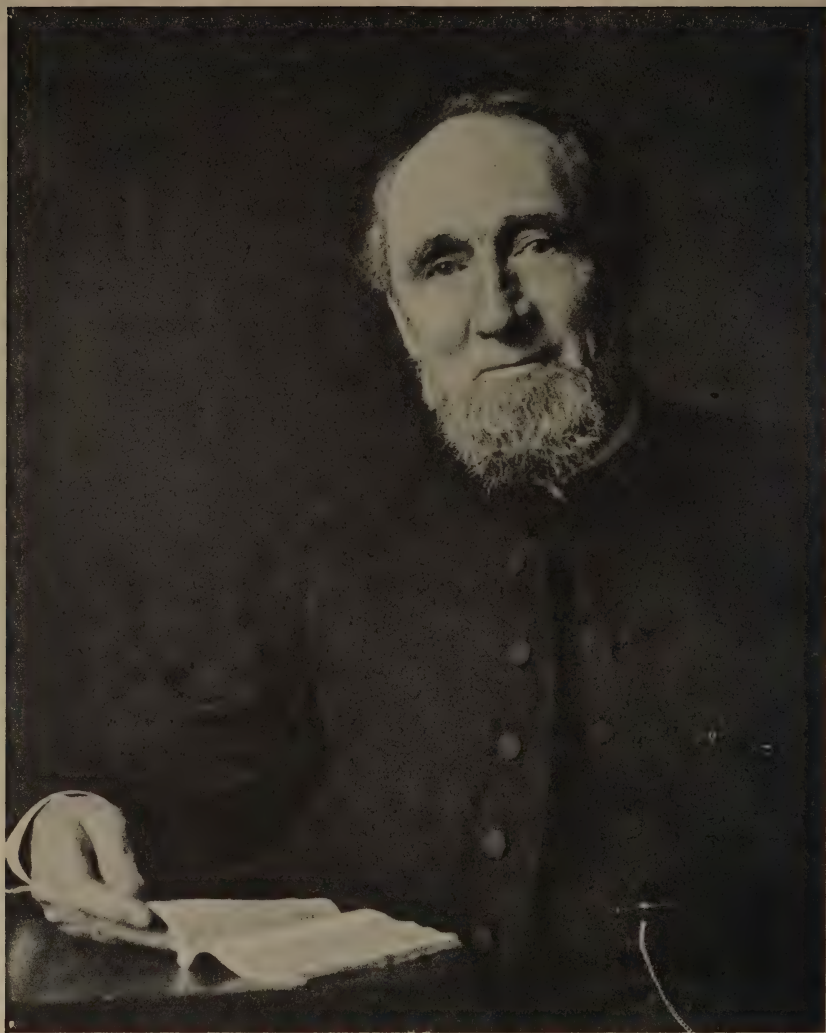
REV. MARMADUKE M. DILLON

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN
1911

which was rented to Columbia Lodge of Masons at \$100.00 per annum.

Unfortunately, Mr. Dillon's administration was marred by charges affecting his moral and religious character which were made by a Rev. Mr. Bolton, of New York, but these were not permitted to affect his standing in the congregation and the loyal sympathy and support of the vestry were given Mr. Dillon. Under instructions from the vestry, the charges were referred by Mr. Ross, the Registrar, to Bishop Whittingham and an official investigation requested but, after lengthy correspondence between the Bishops of Maryland and New York, Bishop Whittingham advised the vestry that recognition of the charges and action by the ecclesiastical authorities might tend to increase or complicate Mr. Dillon's difficulties and he added that "he stands before you sustained by that authority as an innocent and persecuted man".

Mr. Dillon's connection with the parish was of short duration for in November, 1865, he addressed a communication to the vestry, calling attention to the utter inadequency of his stipend under the increasing cost of living and requesting that he be granted an increase in salary. The reply of the vestry was embodied in a resolution expressing deep regret that the financial condition of the parish and of the people of the parish at that time prevented compliance with the reasonable request of the rector so that on January 27, 1866, Mr. Dillon's resignation was presented with the request that his successor be selected at an early date "as my ~~sac~~ position will not admit of a long delay".



REV. OSBORNE INGLE

CHAPTER XIV

REV. OSBORNE INGLE

THE lack of spiritual leadership, resulting from the withdrawal of Mr. Dillon, was not permitted to be of long continuance. A call was promptly sent to the Rev. Walter Williams, of Leesburg, and, as this call was declined, a later and more successful call was sent to the Rev. Osborne Ingle, of Washington, inviting him to become rector at a salary of \$1,200.00 with the use of the rectory, an increase in remuneration which would probably have retained the services of Mr. Dillon. Mr. Ingle, who was a graduate of the Virginia seminary and who had been ordained by Bishop Johns in 1863, had served for short periods in Baltimore prior to his coming to Frederick and on the 13th of May, 1866, he took charge of All Saints' Church which he was destined to serve as long as he lived and with which his name will always be inseparably connected. The parishioners were not slow in appreciating the personal qualities of their new rector and he soon won a place in their interest and affections which, with the passing of years, ripened into a devotion, unique in character and productive of incalculable good.

The early days of Mr. Ingle's administration were featured by his strong desire to broaden the influence and benefits of the parish. This assumed a material form in plans for the organization of a mission in what was then considered the northern section of the town. In this project rector and people worked in full accord. Temporary quarters were secured in Koontz Hall, pending the purchase of land for the erection of a building and the Rev. Jos. T. Colton was employed as Assistant Minister to labor primarily in this mission. In

order to provide immediately available funds, the sale of the old grave yard was proposed but this was vetoed at a congregational meeting. Likewise, the tempting offer of the Southern Methodists to purchase the Court Street building for \$10,000.00 was considered but declined and the old church, with its sacred associations and its possibilities for future valuable uses, was saved. Difficulties in financing the mission by means other than individual contributions, which were not forthcoming, caused the ultimate abandonment of the idea, although it remained an enterprise of the church Sunday School. For almost twenty years the Sunday School contributed to its "Chapel Fund" which grew slowly until 1892 when it amounted to approximately \$3,000.00 and this, merged with other funds and supplemented by a generous donation from Mrs. Ann G. Ross, was used in the remodelling of the old church and its conversion into the present parish house.

By reason of Mr. Colton's presence in the parish, the vestry, in 1871, claimed the right of an additional representative in the Diocesan Convention and accordingly elected R. H. MacGill, Delegate and Dr. Thomas M. MacGill, Alternate for the church and John W. Page, Delegate, and C. G. Helfenstein, Alternate for the mission. As Mr. Colton did not remain in Frederick, this plan of representation did not continue beyond the one year.

The interest and work of the congregation in connection with the establishment of the proposed mission did not divert attention from other objects. Efforts were continued to purchase land on both sides of the church in order to provide for its enlargement, which was considered desirable; a committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of moving the organ to the chancel; and expenditures for a new carpet and for painting and upholstering were authorized. By his earnest and effec-

tive work and through the development of those distinctive pastoral traits which were to be so characteristic of his later life, Mr. Ingle had already made a deep impress upon the affections of his people and, in recognition of his value to the parish, his salary was increased to \$1,400.00, which it remained for the next thirty three years. All of this was not accomplished with financial ease and, with the expenditures for repairs and the increase in current expense, a parish debt of \$2,000.00 resulted which was not entirely extinguished until almost thirty years later. From a present day view point it would appear that the financial difficulties were more imaginary than real and should have been easily overcome. Nevertheless these existed and, in fact, during the greater part of Mr. Ingle's administration he was harrassed by the indifference of the congregation to debt and its unwillingness to meet its missionary and diocesan apportionments. The financial history and policy of the congregation during this period seems to have been that of bank loans to cover insufficiency of contributions, followed by campaigns for liquidation of the cumulated debt. These campaigns were never entirely successful and indebtedness in some form and degree continued to exist until 1905 when the church was consecrated. The explanation has been made, and it is probably correct, that the vestry did not desire entire freedom from debt as such a condition would make possible the consecration of the church with, as it was felt, a diminution in control, by the congregation, of the church property. In 1876, when an effort was being made to extinguish the parish debt through contributions, interest bearing pledges and an increase in pew rents, the situation was aggravated by the complete destruction of the steeple of the church, on February 2nd, as a result of a windstorm, requiring a further expenditure of about \$3,500.00.

For some time it had been felt that, owing to its undesirable surroundings, the location of the rectory should be changed and early in 1876 the sale of the original parish rectory to Wm. F. Johnston for \$5,000.00 was ratified. Geo. R. Dennis, C. G. Helfenstein and Francis Markell were appointed a committee to purchase or rent a new rectory and, in the interval between the time of sale of the old rectory east of the Carlin Hotel and the purchase, in 1878, of the Dr. Wm. Tyler residence on Record Street for \$4,850.00, Mr. Ingle occupied the residence on West Patrick Street which had been purchased by Mr. George Markell for his daughter, Mrs. James E. Walker, but which had not yet been occupied by her. Later in 1876, was purchased from the Central Bank, at a cost of \$1,500.00 that part of the bank lot between the church and bank buildings, fronting fifteen feet on Church Street.

The years from 1866 to 1881 should have been happy ones for Mr. Ingle, combining the consciousness of success in his calling with the ever increasing confidence and appreciation of his people and with ideal conditions in his home and family life. The first break came on April 5, 1881 when his daughter Bessie was taken away but this was only preparatory to a greater sorrow which was to come early in the following year when the five younger children were lost to him by an epidemic of diphtheria. Even this was not the end of Mr. Ingle's bereavements for, at the end of another year, shortly after the birth of a son which did not live, Mrs. Ingle was called to join her lost ones. These sorrows of their beloved rector and the efforts of his people to provide consolation and sympathy resulted in still further strengthening the ties that bound them. After a vacation, suggested by his vestry, Mr. Ingle quietly resumed his position as "Pastor of Frederick" and for twenty six years continued to guide and comfort his people and, although his remaining years in Frederick

may have been unmarked by unusual events, they were decidedly marked by his life of labor and self-sacrifice. While mere numbers were never his aim, his classes for confirmation were reasonably large and always well prepared but it was in pastoral service that his greatest influence was exerted and this remarkable influence can not be measured or estimated. In Mr. Ingle's churchmanship the early communions found no place but it was his custom to conduct two week day services throughout the year and daily services during Lent. Then, as now, the Sunday evening service was a problem and, in order to encourage attendance, it was proposed that at this service all pews be made free. Under the prevailing system of pew rents, this could not be done without the consent of the renters but no difficulty was experienced in obtaining this consent and, while the desired effect upon attendance may not have been realized, the result of this effort to provide free pews at one service came in 1914 when all rents were abolished and the pews made free and open to all at all services.

In January, 1888, the friends of the Rev. Dr. Diehl, former pastor of the Lutheran Church in Frederick, who had seceded from the parent congregation were granted the use of the chapel at All Saints' and for several years occupied the lower floor as St. James Lutheran Church but this occupancy ceased in time for the repairs and alterations of 1892 when the building was converted into the present parish house. At the same time the old organ in the chapel was thoroughly renovated and through the further generosity of Mrs. Ann G. Ross the present pipe organ was placed in the Sunday School room as a memorial to her daughter, Fanny McPherson Ross, and to her niece, Eliza Ross.

In 1886 the vestry was composed of:

GEORGE W. DELAPLAINE
JOHN A. LYNCH
J. H. GAMBRILL
DR. GEO. JOHNSON

C. E. TRAIL
CHAS. W. ROSS
C. G. HELFENSTEIN
CARLTON SHAFER.

and when Bishop Paret made his official visitation for that year he met with the vestry for consultation and examination of the records. The membership of Mr. Gambrill was criticised on the ground that he was a resident of Zion Parish and not of All Saints' with the result that he retired at the time of the next election and was succeeded by F. B. Sappington. Bishop Paret also strongly urged the consecration of the church building but the existing debt prevented such action at that time and it was not until almost ten years later that, at the request of Mr. Ingle, in planning for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone, formal application was made and the church was consecrated.

Insufficiency of income for parish expenses and the necessity for repeated appeals by Mr. Ingle for the payment of apportionments influenced him in 1888 in proposing that his salary be reduced to the \$1,200.00 offered him when he was called to All Saints'. Acceptance of this unusual proposition was promptly and positively declined and on the contrary, a few months later means were provided which enabled Mr. Ingle to enjoy a well earned and much enjoyed vacation in Europe. During Mr. Ingle's absence, services were maintained by Edward T. Helfenstein, then a candidate for the ministry who, in May, 1889, was ordained in All Saints' church and who was later to become the eighth Bishop of Maryland. In 1888, the vestry had the further pleasure of recommending James Addison Ingle as a candidate for Holy Orders. This was followed, three years later, by his ordination in All Saints', preparatory to service in the China mission field, where after ten years of successful labor, he became the first Bishop of Hankow. The ordination of these two sons of the parish brought great joy to Mr. Ingle and the next few years furnished the additional satisfaction derived from the activity and development of parish work. This

included the remodelling of the parish house, the placing in the church of the John Ritchie memorial tablet and the Caroline S. Thomas and Ann G. Ross windows; also the tiling of the vestibule, the erection of the reredos and the donation of the brass fald stool by St. Mary's Chapter, to which organization the congregation owes so much in gratitude for its many years of earnest work and material assistance. Other organizations in the parish at this time were the Dorcas Society, Ruth Chapter, Pastoral Aid Society and the more recently organized China Mission Chapter. Systematic contributions were made to Domestic, Indian, Colored, Mexican and Brazilian Missions and the "Parish Visitor" was regularly distributed to a large number of homes. Through the conscientious and self-sacrificing labors of Mr. Henry Trail a Sunday School was organized at Schleysville, which in later years, through the zealous devotion of his sister, Miss Bertha Trail, was to develop into the present well organized and successful St. Timothy's Mission. In May, 1897, the Diocesan Convention met in All Saints' and, in the preparatory work of arrangements, in the entertainment of the delegates and by attendance at the sessions, the members of the congregation received inspiration and encouragement in their own work as well as instructive insight into the work of the diocesan organization.

An account of Mr. Ingle's administration should not be passed over without reference to the many social functions which were a delightful feature of it. These intimate and happy gatherings in parish house and rectory were a great pleasure to both rector and people and have left many tender recollections in the minds of those who participated in them. Reference to these naturally recalls the value to the parish of Mr. Ingle's daughter who presided over his household with such dignity, charm and efficiency. Not only in the great love and in the watchful and comforting care which

"Miss Mary" bestowed upon her father was this value apparent but in his pastoral work she gave a sympathetic coöperation that was far reaching in benefits to the parish as an organization and to its members as individuals.

During the later years of her service as organist, the responsibilities of Miss Campbell had been rendered arduous by the condition of the organ, which after forty years of service had become antiquated and badly in need of repairs. The knowledge of Miss Campbell's difficulties, emphasized by the complaints and criticisms of her successors, created a situation that could not be ignored and resulted in the agitation for the purchase of a new organ. In 1901, a committee composed of Mr. Ingle, Judge Lynch and Mr. Gilpin was appointed to obtain information regarding models and cost. Although the consulting architect reported that it would be feasible to place an organ in or near the chancel it was decided, largely in deference to the wishes of Mr. Ingle, that the new organ, when purchased, should be placed in the same location as the old one; and in the Spring of 1902 an organ was purchased from the Moller Organ Co., of Hagerstown, for \$3,125.00, the cost being met in part by subscriptions and partly by an addition to existing parish debt. Also, about this time, approval was given for the placing of the Winebrener-Gambrill windows and, a short time later, Mrs. Wm. P. Maulsby and Mrs. G. W. Z. Black were given permission to place in the reredos, above the communion table, a memorial to their sister, Miss Alexina Pigman, for many years a faithful worker in the congregation, whose activity and success had been acknowledged previous to her death by formal resolution of the vestry.

In November, 1903, while Mr. Ingle was recovering in a Baltimore hospital from a surgical operation, the word came to him that his only son, the Bishop of Hankow, had fallen a martyr to duty, as a result of

fever, in the foreign field; but Mr. Ingle stood this shock with the same fortitude and resignation with which he had borne previous sorrows. Prompt steps were taken by the congregation to express its appreciation of the life and work of Bishop Ingle and, upon the initiative of the China Mission Chapter, the pulpit now in use was purchased and placed in the church as a memorial.

For the purpose of comparison with past and present expense budgets, it is interesting and appropriate at this time to record the financial statement for the year 1905 as submitted by E. C. Shepherd who was for eighteen years the efficient parish treasurer and senior warden:

Salary of Rector	\$1,400.00
Salary of Organist	250.00
Salary of Sexton	250.00
Treasurer's Commissions	103.82
Coal and Gas	305.31
Sundries	123.29
	<hr/>
	\$2,432.42

As a matter of interest, it might also be noted, that in 1907 the time for holding the Sunday morning service was changed to eleven o'clock instead of 10:30, which had been the hour for many years.

The years from 1906 to 1909 were comparatively uneventful and, although they were marked by the same devotion to his people and his work that characterized Mr. Ingle's entire ministry, the members of his congregation could not fail to see that his strength and will to work were being severely overtaxed. In his conduct of the service on August 15, 1909, his weakness became so apparent and pronounced as to foretell the approaching end. Although he was physically incapable of conducting further services, the insistence of his people was required to overcome the determination of Mr. Ingle to resume his duties; and with earnest prayers and aching hearts, during a period of five weeks, a sorrowing

community realized that his condition was steadily growing weaker, until on the morning of the 20th of September the announcement was made that the beloved rector of All Saints' had gone to his reward. Two days later came the funeral, conducted by Bishop Paret and with an attendance of vested clergy that taxed the capacity of the chancel. During the hours of the service and the interment there was an entire suspension of business all over the city. Factories were closed, court adjourned and all church and fire bells of Frederick tolled; and so with love and reverence the community of Frederick gave up the man who had done so much for it and who had worn himself out in its service.



REV. DOUGLASS HOOFF

CHAPTER XV

REV. DOUGLASS HOOFF

DEPRIVED of the leader, upon whom they had so long depended for guidance and whose merest wish had prevailed in the parish policies and activities, the congregation of All Saints' promptly assumed the dual responsibility of honoring the memory of Mr. Ingle and of selecting his successor. By action of the vestry, a meeting of representatives from each parochial organization was called and at this meeting it was resolved that as a visible and practical expression of appreciation of the life and services of Mr. Ingle, the original chancel windows in the church should be replaced by a three panelled "Te Deum" window to be made and placed by Meyer & Co., of Munich, and that the devotion of Mr. Ingle to the cause of missions in China should be recognized by the creation of the "Osborne Ingle Scholarship" in the Theological School of Boone College, Hankow, the income from this endowment to educate one native of China for the ministry in each year. The necessary funds to provide for these memorials were promptly and, to a great extent, voluntarily furnished by friends and admirers of Mr. Ingle both in and outside of the congregation. In the meantime, ignoring the nomination made by Bishop Paret, the vestry sent calls to the Rev. E. T. Helfenstein, of Howard County; the Rev. John S. Douglass, of Martinsburg, West Va.; the Rev. Walter R. Bowie, of Albemarle County, Va. and the Rev. G. Freeland Peter, of Washington, D. C., all of which were unsuccessful. After the call to Mr. Peter had been declined, the vestry sought and obtained a conference with Bishop Murray and, as a result of this conference, a call was sent on May 27,

1910, to the Rev. Douglass Hooff, of St. Andrew's Church, Baltimore, which was accepted with the understanding that Mr. Hooff would not enter upon his duties until the following September. Thus, for a period of more than a year, the parish was without the services of a rector but so well was it organized that all parish activities were maintained, all financial obligations met and services regularly conducted. Mr. Hooff, who is a Virginian by birth and a graduate of the Virginia Seminary, had served in Virginia and Michigan before coming to Baltimore. In the twenty years of his life which he has devoted conscientiously and successfully to All Saints' Parish, his work, spiritual and administrative, has been marked by loyalty to the doctrines and teaching of the Church and by effective energy in connection with his parochial duties. His well trained mind and scholarly tastes have rendered him particularly effective in his teaching of the history and attributes of the Church and his attainments in this respect have been recognized by his appointment to the position of Chairman of the Diocesan Commission on Religious Education.

Quietly but energetically Mr. Hooff assumed his duties as rector of All Saints', delivering his initial sermon on September 18, 1910. This energy was soon required for, within a month after his arrival, the congregation was called upon to act as host for the meeting of the Archdeaconry of Cumberland; a class for confirmation was promptly formed and instructed; and on the following All Saints' Day the Ingle Memorials were dedicated at an impressive service conducted by Bishop Murray, followed by a luncheon in the parish house and by confirmation at an evening service. This period also marks the activity resulting from the Laymen's Missionary Movement and the Nation Wide Campaign and, under Mr. Hooff's leadership, not only was the reputation of All Saints' as a missionary congregation

upheld, but missionary contributions were increased, and have since been continued to such an extent as to place the congregation in an outstanding position amongst the churches of the diocese. Another event coinciding with Mr. Hooff's arrival, was the completion in October 1910, of the addition to the South Chapter Room of the parish house. This work, undertaken and financed by St. Mary's Chapter, produced an enlarged assembly or school room on the first floor with kitchen and serving room above and now exists as still another evidence of the zeal and activity of that organization.

For some years a desire had existed in the minds of some of the congregation that the organ and choir might be placed in the front of the church and when, in 1912, the possible enlargement of the church was under consideration, the change in location of the choir was likewise considered with the earnest approval of the rector. Architects were employed but, upon the submission of plans and estimates of cost, it was deemed inexpedient to enter upon the work. The sentiment, to an uncertain extent, for a chancel choir continued to exist, however, and on several later occasions the change in location was discussed until, in 1924, plans were again obtained and an effort made to ascertain the probable extent of the necessary financial support. The results from this effort were not encouraging and it was then decided that, owing to the division in sentiment in the congregation and the difficulty, under such conditions, of satisfactorily financing this proposal, no further effort would be made. The abandonment of this project did not obviate the necessity of expenditures for a complete renovation of the church building and under the supervision of architects new floors were laid in the body of the church and in the chancel and sanctuary; new upholstery was provided; electric fixtures were installed; the interior walls were refinished

and the exteriors of church, chapel and rectory were painted and other minor alterations and improvements were made. It was then felt that further expenditures for the parish buildings would not be required for a number of years but, in 1928, falling plaster led to an examination of the church ceiling and roof which resulted in the complete renewal of both. At the same time, the church organ, installed twenty six years previous, was rebuilt and enlarged and this, together with the new roof and ceiling, required an expenditure of \$12,000.00, which the congregation generously and promptly provided. At no period in the history of the parish were its resources better developed or better used. The beneficial results of this condition appeared in the excellent condition of the parish properties and the entire freedom from permanent parish debt. The quotas assigned by the Diocesan Council, as well as special appeals, were promptly and fully met and the mission work within the parish was well supported. At each visitation of the bishop gratifying classes were presented for confirmation. After January 1, 1914, all pews were made free. Early in 1915, Mr. Hoeff moved into the Eichelberger property which, after years of waiting, had been purchased by the vestry at public sale for \$9,500.00, this purchase being followed by the sale of the Record Street dwelling to Mr. George R. Dennis for \$7,750.00. Another transaction in real estate at about the same time was the sale of the old church yard on All Saints' Street. This had been in the possession of the parish for over one hundred and seventy years but, although hallowed by its use and associations, had in recent years, as a result of disuse and abuse, lost its sacred character. After the reinterment of the remains there buried, the property was offered at public sale and was purchased by Mr. Noah E. Cramer for \$1,250.00.

The names found on the legible stones in the old grave yard, are as follows:

Catharine Contee, wife of Dr. John Tyler; Elizabeth Neill, wife of John Neill; John Neill; John Neill, II; Mary Lavinia Johns, daughter of Rev. Henry V. D. Johns and Lavinia Johns; Eliza Margaret, daughter of Edward and Margaret Goldsborough; Richard Hardesty, son of John S. and Eleanor D. Hardesty; Mary True, daughter of Marbow Blair, Esq., of Charles County, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland; John Henry Johns, son of Rev. John and Julianna Johns; Margaret Boyd; Frederick Elsworth; Peter U. Thompson; Sarah Neill, wife of Thomas Neill, merchant, daughter of Rev. Hugh Neill, age 18 years; Dr. Edward B. Eastburn; John Wolfenden; Mark Bishop; Elias Boteler; Anne Maria Boteler; William Springer; William, son of Thomas W. and Virginia J. Jones; Henry Clay Jones; Margaret Wilson, daughter of Alexander B. and Susan W. Hanson; Harriott Love Nelson and her sister Frances Columbia Nelson.

H. F. Harrison, Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy; Mariah Harper; John Tyler; Ann Pigman; W. P. Pigman; Lucy Henderson, wife of Robert Henderson; Col. James Johnson, of Springfield; Tobias Butler and his grand-daughter, Elizabeth Houston; Mrs. Elizabeth Shanks; Mrs. Margaret Johnson, wife of Col. James Johnson; Miss Rebecca Johnson, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. James Johnson, aged nineteen years; Baker Johnson; Sarah McPike; Mrs. Sarah Maulsby, wife of David I. Maulsby; Thomas Johnson; Emma H. Vernon; William H. Johnson, second son of Dr. T. W. and Elizabeth Johnson; Thomas W. Johnson, M. D.; Jane Catharine, oldest daughter of Thomas W. and Elizabeth Johnson; Charles D. Baer; General Roger Nelson; Joshua Dorsey; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson; Israel Davidson, first son of William P. and Emily C. T. Maulsby; William Saunders; Abram Sherwood; Elizabeth Butler; Margaret Howard; Rachel Malambre, wife of George Malambre; George Malambre; Laura Stayman; Louisa Ogle, daughter of Rev. Upton and L. Beall.

Alexander Snyder, son of Dr. Alexander and Rachel Snyder; James C. Price; Joseph Mayhew; Alexander Truscott; Alexander Fridge, son of Ely and Sarah Dorsey; William Murdock Beall; Mary Ann Beall; Mary Beall, wife of William M. Beall; Rebecca Willson, wife of Thomas Willson; Miss Chloe Marshall; Mrs. Eliza Nelson, widow of Gen. Roger Nelson; George Alcock; William Campbell; Prudence Isabella, daughter of E. M. and M. J. Bartholow; Mary Parrott; Thomas P. Willson; William Ringgold Bradford; Verlanda Tannehill; Frederick, youngest son of Roger and Eliza Nelson.

Upon the entry of the United States into the World War, All Saints' was prompt in realizing and accepting its responsibilities. Daily services of prayer and intercession were conducted and an active and efficient Red Cross Circle, with Mrs. D. T. Ordeman as its Chairman, was organized. In recognition of the response to the call for service by members of the congregation, a Roll of Honor, designed and made by the Gorham Company and of enduring bronze, was placed upon the interior wall of the church, this tablet reading as follows:

CALLED TO THE COLORS FROM ALL SAINTS' PARISH

ABRECHT, LEWIS ESTERLY	MORGAN, GEORGE HOSKINS
BAGENT, JAMES WILLIAM	NEWMAN, PARSONS
BAKER, HOLMES DAVENPORT	ODEN, RUFUS LORENZO
BRADLEY, WILLIAM HENRY	ORDEMAN, CHARLES LEE
BROWN, CHARLES JESSE ELWOOD	ORDEMAN, DANIEL THOMAS
BROWN, FORREST NICHOLAS	ORDEMAN, GEORGE FREDERICK
BROWN, WILBUR FRANCIS	PAGE, DUDLEY MERRILL
CHAPLINE, GEORGE MARKELL	PHOEBUS, LAURENS E.
CONLEY, CHARLES H.	PHOEBUS, HARRY THOMAS
DELAPLAINE, GEORGE BIRELY	QUINN, ALVIN G.
GAMBRILL, JAMES HENRY, 3RD	QUINN, HAROLD VERNON
GRIFFIN, JOSEPH TRUNDLE	SAPPINGTON, FRANCIS BROWN, JR.
HAMMOND, PAUL BEACHER	SCHMIDT, ABRAHAM MEYER
HELFENSTEIN, ERNEST, JR.	SNYDER, JOHN JACOB
JOHNSON, WILLIAM MONROE	SPEAKS, STEINER
KING, WILLIAM ELLSWORTH	TALLEY, CHARLES WILLIAM, JR.
LIPPS, GEORGE ERNEST	WALTERS, CHARLES LEWIS
LIPPS, ROGER FRANKLIN	WATERS, JAMES SOMERSET
MARKELL, JOHN USHER	WINEBRENER, DAVID CHARLES, 3RD
MAULSBY, HENRY HANSON	WINEBRENER, PHILIP RITCHIE
	WORTHINGTON, RICHARD ALVEY
GRAYSON, MARY LLOYD	PREVOST, E. PEARL

Throughout their period of service, these sons and daughters of the parish were followed by the prayers and active interest of the congregation and, upon their return in 1919, a cordial welcome was extended through a reception and supper in the parish house to the forty six from All Saints' and the sixteen from St. Timothy's who had seen service.

In the meantime, the work of the parish was being vigorously and successfully conducted and in December, 1920, when Bishop Murray made his annual visitation, following a Mission conducted by the Rev. John D. LaMothe, D. D., Bishop-elect of Hawaii, a total of thirty nine persons were presented for confirmation.

In addition to the successful work at St. Timothy's, the responsibility for the virtually abandoned undenominational mission on Winchester Street was assumed by Mr. Hooff and, through his persevering interest, regular services were provided and a Sunday School was organized. These services have since been maintained in a remodelled and comfortable chapel; and, as a result of the initiative of Mr. Hooff, supported by a band of self-sacrificing workers, the mission at what is now St. Barnabas Chapel has become a real church home for the people of that section of Frederick. The work at St. Timothy's Chapel was at the same time continuing with good progress and prospects. To those familiar with the history of this mission, it is interesting to trace its development from the small Sunday School, conducted by Mr. Henry Trail, to the cottage meetings led by Mr. Ingle and then to the erection of the small frame chapel built through the efforts of Miss Bertha Trail and her associates, Miss Mollie Kemp and Miss Mary Maulsby. The name of Miss Trail will always be associated with the origin and development of St. Timothy's. With untiring devotion, and in the face of many discouragements, she has given the best of her

talents and ability in promoting its spiritual and material growth. Her gift, in 1912, in memory of her parents, made possible the employment of the first vicar; and, at different times, Mr. Philip Williams, Mr. Victor Ross, the Rev. Lewis Ewald, the Rev. W. R. B. Turner and the Rev. Wm. O. Stone have had charge of



ST. TIMOTHY'S CHAPEL

the work under the general supervision of the rector of the parish. For some years a fund for the erection of a more suitable house of worship had been slowly growing in size and in 1923 it was felt that this fund was sufficient in amount to justify definite plans for building. A lot was obtained and an attractive and substantial building of stone, with tower and belfry, and distinctly churchly in design and appointments was erected at a total cost of \$15,436.00. On December 14,

1924, in the presence of an overflowing congregation, this building, free from debt, was consecrated by Bishop Murray with the assistance of Archdeacon Helfenstein and the Rev. Messrs. Hooft and Turner. A number of memorial gifts aided in properly equipping the building for service. This chapel, with its pleasing exterior, ample sanctuary and stalls for its vested choir and with a seating capacity of over one hundred, now stands as a valuable part of the parish plant and a worthy addition to the religious structures of the diocese.

The value of statistics in connection with the work and growth of a congregation has often been questioned and much has been said to discourage their use but they are, at least, interesting for purposes of comparison and, with this in view, the vestry of All Saints' in 1921 prepared and submitted the following statement of conditions and results during the twenty year period from 1901 to 1921:

During the whole period there had been 574 baptisms, 325 persons confirmed, 293 marriages and 520 burials.

	Confirmed	Total Communicants	Sunday School Scholars
1901	5	285	200
1921	39	474	360

EXPENDITURES

	Alms	Parochial	Diocesan Missions	General Missions
1901	\$79.70	\$8,852.84	\$137.00	\$892.37
1921	206.29	7,213.20	2,880.90	3,122.50

In these twenty years the parish expended

On its own home work	\$125,490.30
On work in the diocese	17,157.59
On work out of diocese	37,686.33

Making a total of \$180,244.22

In the ten years that have passed since this report was made the parish has continued to meet its parochial

and diocesan responsibilities. On two different occasions, the sum of approximately \$12,000.00 has been given and expended in the maintenance of the various parish properties which are now in excellent condition and which represent an estimated total value of about \$200,000.00.

The work and accomplishments of Mr. Hooff along spiritual lines may not be measured by figures or comparisons. Results, however, are apparent in the increased membership and in the loyalty and devotion of the congregation to its pastor. In an effort to give expression to its sentiments and in recognition of his twenty years of faithful service, the congregation, on September 21, 1930, gave to Mr. Hooff the sum of \$1,500.00, which had been voluntarily contributed and which was presented by Judge Newman at the morning service in terms that well expressed the appreciation and congratulations of his parishioners.

The present day member of the congregation of All Saints' may feel a just pride in its material and financial condition. Its splendid history and noble heritage contain many messages of inspiration for the future and, avoiding statistics, it can confidently refer to its most important and lasting work, consisting of the many direct and indirect ways it has influenced the lives of the men and women who in its long history have been partakers of its care and its blessings. Its future no one can forecast; but, looking forward without undue emphasis upon its past, it may be hoped and the prayer will continue to ascend that in the parish of All Saints', set apart for His service, God's holy name may be worshipped in truth and purity through all generations.

RECTORS—1742 – 1932

JOSEPH JENNINGS	1742 – 1745
SAMUEL HUNTER	1746 – 1758
THOMAS BACON	1758 – 1768
BENNETT ALLEN	1768 – ———
FRANCIS LOUDER	1782 – 1785
GEORGE BOWER	1786 – 1813
FREDERICK W. HATCH	1815 – 1819
JOHN JOHNS	1820 – 1828
JOHN S. STONE	1828 – 1829
THOMAS JACKSON	1829 – 1832
HENRY V. D. JOHNS	1832 – 1836
HENRY S. KEPLER	1837 – 1838
UPTON BEALL	1838 – 1841
JOSHUA PETERKIN	1841 – 1847
WM. N. PENDLETON	1847 – 1853
CHARLES SEYMOUR	1853 – 1862
MARMADUKE M. DILLON	1863 – 1866
OSBORNE INGLE	1866 – 1909
DOUGLASS HOOFF	1910 – ———

VESTRYMEN—1804 – 1932

GEORGE MURDOCK	1804 – 1807
WM. M. BEALL	1804 – 1807
BAKER JOHNSON	1804 – 1811
RICHARD POTTS	1804 – 1810
WILLIAM POTTS	1804 – 1811
PHILIP THOMAS	1804 – 1807
BENJAMIN OGLE	1804 – 1810
JOHN U. CHARLTON	1804 – 1807
JOHN HANSON THOMAS	1807 – 1815
WILLIAM CAMPBELL	1807 – 1810
DR. GRAFTON DUVAL	1807 – 1811
JOHN GRAHAME	1807 – 1831
WM. M. BEALL	1810 – 1814
WM. T. T. MASON	1810 – 1813
RICHARD POTTS, JR.	1810 – 1817
PHILIP THOMAS	1811 – 1815
WM. TYLER	1811 – 1811
WILLIAM CAMPBELL	1811 – 1812
WILLIAM SPRINGER	1811 – 1821
WILLIAM POTTS	1812 – 1817
OTHO LAWRENCE	1813 – 1816
THOMAS SHAW	1814 – 1817
DR. WILLIAM B. TYLER	1815 – 1817
JOHN N. WEYLIE	1815 – 1817
WM. M. BEALL	1815 – 1817
JOHN NELSON	1817 – 1819
JOHN BRIEN	1817 – 1822
WM. GOLDSBOROUGH	1817 – 1823
GEO. W. MURDOCK	1817 – 1819
WILLIAM CAMPBELL	1817 – 1818
DR. WILLIAM TYLER	1818 – 1857
THOMAS SHAW	1819 – 1820

RICHARD POTTS	1819 - 1863
WILLIAM ROSS	1820 - 1831
WILLIAM B. TYLER	1820 - 1821
JACOB BAER	1821 - 1822
JOHN DILL	1821 - 1822
WILLIAM B. TYLER	1822 - 1831
JOHN NELSON	1822 - 1829
WM. M. BEALL	1823 - 1824
GRAFTON DUVALL	1824 - 1827
STUART GAITHER	1825 - 1834
HORATIO MCPHERSON	1827 - 1829
R. H. MARSHALL	1829 - 1862
DR. WILLIAM WATERS	1829 - 1854
JOHN NELSON	1831 - 1833
HORATIO MCPHERSON	1831 - 1834
WILLIAM JOHNSON	1831 - 1832
WORTHINGTON JOHNSON	1832 - 1835
WILLIAM ROSS	1833 - 1848
BASIL NORRIS	1834 - 1865
DR. WM. S. MCPHERSON	1834 - 1841
DR. RICHARD DORSEY	1841 - 1853
EDWARD TRAIL	1848 - 1853
DR. WM. B. TYLER	1836 - 1858
WILLIAM J. ROSS	1853 - 1883
JACOB M. KUNKEL	1854 - 1863
RICHARD DORSEY	1857 - 1858
GEO. R. DENNIS	1858 - 1879
R. H. MCGILL	1858 - 1877
GEO. W. DELAPLAINE	1858 - 1893
JESSE BONSAI	1862 Declined
FRANCIS MARKELL	1862 - 1884
J. A. LYNCH	1863 - 1904
R. H. MARSHALL	1863 Declined
GEO. M. POTTS	1863 - 1864
J. M. KUNKEL	1864 - 1870
GEO. M. POTTS	1865 - 1866
GEO. F. WEBSTER	1866 - 1884
ROBERT Y. STOKES	1870 - 1875
C. G. HELFENSTEIN	1875 - 1882
J. H. GAMBRILL	1877 - 1887
GEORGE JOHNSON	1879 - 1906
C. E. TRAIL	1882 - 1910
CHAS. W. ROSS	1883 - 1905
CARLTON SHAFER	1884 - 1894
C. G. HELFENSTEIN	1884 - 1894
F. B. SAPPINGTON	1888 - 1924
J. U. MARKELL	1893 - 1909
C. M. GILPIN	1894 - 1926
C. S. GAMBRILL	1895 - 1897
WM. P. MAULSBY, JR.	1897 - 1912
ERNEST HELFENSTEIN	1904 - ———
ARTHUR POTTS	1905 - 1915
T. M. WILLIAMSON	1906 - ———
E. C. MARKELL	1909 - ———

CHAS. B. TRAIL	1910 - 1915
J. H. GAMBRILL, JR.	1912 - ———
G. H. WORTHINGTON	1915 - ———
RICHARD POTTS	1915 - ———
H. D. BAKER	1824 - ———
JOHN S. NEWMAN	1926 - ———

WARDENS—1804 - 1932

RICHARD BUTLER	WILLIAM B. TYLER
NICHOLAS WHITE	DANIEL HUGHES
SAMUEL NORRIS	DAVIS RICHARDSON
ELIE OGLE	VALENTINE BIRELY
WILLIAM RUSSELL	ALEXANDER B. HANSON
WILLIAM STEINER	HORATIO WILCOXON
JOHN GRIFFITH	E. M. BARTHOLOW
THOMAS WALKER	ALFRED P. BEATTY
JOHN L. POTTS	LEWIS MEDTART
STUART GAITHER	GEO. W. DELAPLAINE
WILLIAM JOHNSON	GEORGE A. HANSON
WILLIAM BRADFORD	CHAS. E. TRAIL
JOHN MAGILL	JOHN RITCHIE
WILLIAM T. MORGAN	JOHN J. KUNKEL
WILLIAM SPRINGER	E. Y. GOLDSBOROUGH
CLEMENT HILTON	E. C. SHEPHERD
JOHN D. WALKER	JOHN S. NEWMAN
THOS. B. FOWLER	ROBERT E. DELAPLAINE
WILLIAM ROSS	SAMUEL G. DUVALL

DELEGATES TO DIOCESAN CONVENTION

JOHN HANSON THOMAS	WILLIAM B. TYLER
WM. T. T. MASON	GEORGE R. DENNIS
CHARLES MANN	DR. WM. S. MCPHERSON
JOHN GRAHAME	GEO. W. DELAPLAINE
RICHARD POTTS	JOHN W. PAGE
THOMAS W. JOHNSON	JOHN A. LYNCH
WILLIAM J. ROSS	CHAS. E. TRAIL
R. H. MARSHALL	JOHN U. MARKELL
WORTHINGTON JOHNSON	WILLIAM P. MAULSBY, JR.
RICHARD DORSEY	ERNEST HELFENSTEIN
LEWIS MEDTART	G. H. WORTHINGTON
ROSS JOHNSON	T. M. WILLIAMSON
	JOHN S. NEWMAN

REGISTRARS

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JOHN HANSON THOMAS	JOHN T. BROOKE
GEORGE MURDOCK	WILLIAM J. ROSS
WILLIAM JOHNSON	R. H. MARSHALL
THOMAS I. GRAHAME	FRANCIS MARKELL
MARCUS G. GRAFF	CHAS. M. GILPIN
DAVID SCHLEY	ERNEST HELFENSTEIN

TREASURERS

LEWIS GREEN	GEO. W. DELAPLAINE
WILLIAM M. BEALL	E. C. SHEPHERD
THOMAS W. MORGAN	E. C. MARKELL

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